The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3311. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

The Rebels Still Receiving Reinforcements.

Opening of One of the National Siege Batteries.

The Water Batteries at Yorktown Bombarded.

EXCELLENT PRACTICE OF OUR GUNNERS.

THE GREAT GUN OF THE REBELS BURST.

A Number of Men Killed and Wounded.

BEFORE YORKTOWN, Thursday, May 1.

On Tuesday, a steamboat was seen, with a load of rebel tropes, at Yorktown. They probably came from West Point, thirty miles above, indicating that the enemy are being reinforced, instead of preparing to evacuate.

Battery No. 1, at the mouth of Wormley's Creek, and commanding the rebel water batteries at Yorktown and Gloucester, opened yesterday afternoon on the enemy's shipping, at a range of about two miles. The first shot, which was followed in rapid succession by others, caused the enemy's vessels to "beat a hasty retreat out of range. No damage was supposed to be sustained by the enemy's vessel," as the range had not been obtained.

The guns were then directed [toward the works at Yorktown and Gloucester] with the view of getting a reply. They were not long kept waiting when the large pivot-gun, stationed on the heights of Yorktown, sent a messenger which caused everyone to jump for the trenches. The fire was now kept up quite briskly for two hours from both sides, with no damage, so far as we were concerned, although some of their shells came too close to make it pleasant. The accuracy of our gunners, considering this being the first attempt with the new siege pieces, was acknowledged by competent judges to be most admirable.

Some of our shells were seen to explode directly over the enemy's parapets, which a moment before were lined with men.

About sixty shots were fired from our 100 and 200-pounder Parrott during the afternoon. What damage the enemy sustained is not known.

The rebels opened on our parallel where the workmen were employed about dusk, throwing shells at intervals during the night. No one was hurt.

Private CHARLES YOUNG, Company A, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, was severely wounded in the knee last night while on picket duty.

Heavy April showers still continue to visit us, daily retarding in a considerable degree military operations.

Two deserters belonging to the Mississippi Batallion, commanded by Col. TAYLOR, camped near Yorktown, deserted last night while on picket duty. They are both Northern men, but they can give little or no information.

Gens. JOHNSTON and MAGRUDER made speeches last week to all their troops, calling on them to use every exertion to defeat the Northern invaders—that they should never surrender so long as there was a man left—that if they were defeated at Yorktown the cause of the Confederacy was gone, as they were determined to rest their cause in this their last battle.

Sergeant PLANNEAN, of the Fortieth U. S. Infantry, formerly Second Lieutenant in the English army, and who distinguished himself in the Crimean war, for which he had medals, died yesterday from a wound received while on duty in the trenches on Monday night last.

Considerable alarm is felt by our Surgeons as to the curability of wounds here, owing to the peculiarity of the climate. In view of this fact arrangements are being made to send North all those who may be wounded as quickly as possible.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Friday, May 2—2 P. M.

The rebels opened this morning with their rifled columbiad sixty-eight pounder, placed on the Heights of Yorktown. Our No. 1 battery of one hundred and two hundred pounder Parrotts was then brought to bear upon the only gun which has given us any trouble, our shots falling over and around it, with every prospect of its being dismounted very soon, when, on its twenty-third discharge, *the enemy's gun burst into a thousand pieces*, tearing up the parapet and making havoc with the crowd who were collected around it at the time. No less than ten persons were standing on the parapet within six feet of it, besides those who were hid from view by the works. The destruction of life must have been considerable. This was the only gun which the rebels have shown capable of doing No. 1 Battery any harm.

All firing on their side now ceased, while our guns were manned with renewed vigor, directing their shells into the town. About one hundred shots were fired by our guns up to 2 o'clock this afternoon, when, as if by mutual consent, they all ceased.

About 11 o'clock to-day a rebel steamboat came down the river, and attempted to land at Yorktown, but was prevented by a few shots from our hundred-pounder Parrott.

The rebels kept up a continuous fire all last night on our men in the trenches. The only casualties were the wounding of JAMES EUTLONY and PHILIP RACHLEIN, Company C, Thirteenth New-York Regiment.

The weather is again pleasant. If it should continue, you can look out for startling news from this quarter, as the work laid out is approaching completion.

JOSEPH DOCKER, Company G, BERDAN'S Sharpshooters, was wounded last night on picket duty, and taken prisoner.

OUR LETTERS FROM YORKTOWN.

Numerous Desertions from the Rebels—Skirmishing—Doings of the Sharpshooters—Our Gunboats—Probable Visit of the Galena to York River, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CAMP BEFORE YORKTOWN, Va.,
Monday, April 28, 1862.

Desertions from the rebel army here continue to be numerous. They are coming in daily, almost hourly, from various directions of their lines, and all agree in their statements of the rebel force, (about 100,000,) and of a very general depression of spirits among both officers and men. The news of our recent victories is kept sedulously from them. They were first informed of the fall of Island No. 10 upon coming into our camp.

Various devices are resorted to by the enemy to entice our pickets from their concealment, in order to expose the lines they occupy. Early yesterday morning a horse was led out into the plain spreading in front of our outposts, and there tied to a tree, trusting that the acquisitiveness of some of our men would prompt an attempt to capture it. But the prize was not sufficiently tempting to induce our men to break cover.

Yesterday, as one of our working parties were digging in the trenches before the enemy's works, they suddenly came into an exposed position, when the rebel batteries opened upon them a volley of shot and shell, but with no effect.

The Berdan Sharpshooters continue to harass the enemy at all points. Yesterday one of them killed four of the rebels, and in attempting to recover one of the bodies, a volley was fired into the party, wounding a number, who were hastily carried back within the works, leaving the dead man still upon the field, where he remained all day.

The shots from the gunboats now reach the rebel shipping, and afford the enemy considerable annoyance. It is presumed that the *Galena* will soon visit these waters, and prove a terrible visitant to rebel shipping, of which they have about one hundred sail upon York River, employed in bringing down supplies from points further up the river.

This morning, about daybreak, the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, while on picket, were attacked by a large force of the enemy. The Pennsylvanians fell back slowly and in good order, constantly firing upon the rebels, and drawing them on, step by step, into the woods toward our reserve guard. Being thus strongly reinforced, they made a charge upon the advancing column of the enemy, clearing the woods instanter, and pursuing them far into the open field, when, coming within close range of the rebel batteries, they were forced to withdraw. The enemy met with some loss, and did not slacken their headlong speed until they were safely lodged behind their intrenchments. No one was injured on our side.

Dr. IRA RUSSELL, former Surgeon of the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, has been ordered to report at Washington, and will either be assigned to the Directorship of the Government Hospitals at Baltimore, or be placed upon the Staff of Gen. DIX. He has already received his appointment as Brigade Surgeon, and will remain in that capacity in the First Brigade, HOOKER'S Division, until after the impending battle here.

Last night (Monday) the rebels kept up a contiual fire from their works upon our working parties and pickets. ARGUS.

The Rebel Gunboats—Brisk Skirmish in Smith's Command—Killed and Wounded.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, Monday, April 28, 1862.

Several of the rebel gunboats are now threatening our left flank near the James River, four having appeared this morning at the mouth of Warwick Creek, throwing seventeen shell into Gen. KEYES' camps. Their efforts availed nothing, however, not a man being hit. Our gunboats on the York River having prevented their attempts to erect additional defences, they are disposed to balance the account on this side of the peninsula, but they have accomplished nothing thus far, Gen. KEYES continuing at his work, regardless of their increased fleet. The *Yorktown* is said to be among those joining the *Teaser* to-day. The names of the others are not known.

Another skirmish in Gen. SMITH'S command is the report of to-day. The rebels have been very annoying with their pickets along his lines, near Lee's Mills, where the engagement of the 16th took place. Protected by the undergrowth of the forests, they have approached nearer than was comfortable to our pickets, some of whom have been falling nearly every day before the fire of the unseen foe. This morning a portion of Gen. HANCOCK'S brigade was sent out to clear away the underbrush, the Forty-third New-York and the Sixth Maine being deployed as skirmishers to protect the pioneers at their work. The regiments engaged approached within easy rifle range of the rebel works, the New-Yorkers being partially protected by a low ridge, behind which rebels lay in the rifle-pits on the opposite bank of Warwick Creek. The Sixth Maine were also protected by the woods through which the two regiments floundered in the swamp, one on the right, the other on the left. The rebels, supposing our troops were advancing to the charge, lay low, intending, probably, to repeat the sharp practice of the former occasion, when so many of our brave Vermonters fell victims to the murderous fire of a concealed foe. Finding our men ceasing to advance, and lying low to protect themselves, the rebels finally showed their heads above the parapets of their rifle-pits, preparing to advance, in obedience to an order to charge, which was heard to come from an officer behind a battery just in the rear of the rifle-pits. The sharp volley with which their appearance was greeted, admonished them to caution, and they took shelter again in their trenches, with the loss of a considerable number in killed and wounded.

After a skirmish of some two hours, our men fell back, having accomplished their work, with the loss of the following killed and wounded:

David Race, killed by a rifle ball in the head, Forty-third Regiment New-York Volunteers.

WOUNDED—Lieut. C. A. Milleken, Co. C; Albert Schemerhorn, Co. C; James Barry, Co. E; John Sherry, Co. I, badly, in the face. These belong to the Forty-third New-York, which suffered most severely. The Sixth Maine had one wounded, private Charles L. Clark, Co. F. In all, our loss was 1 killed, 5 wounded.

This loss is supposed to be much more than balanced by that of the rebels, who exposed themselves to our fire in the attempt to charge, while our men were well under cover most of the time. With the lurking-places of the rebels cleared away, we shall have fewer deaths by picket-firing to record. Company C, of the Forty-third New-York, which had two wounded in the skirmish, had two of their men disabled on the previous day, while on picket duty—JOHN SINGLETON shot through the right lung, and ROSWELL C. BISHOP losing an arm.

Mr. H. J. RAYMOND came up last night, from Fortress Monroe, and is stopping to-day at the headquarters of Gen. MCCLELLAN.

Considerable amusement is created by the *Herald's* map of this locality. It is the queerest thing of the day. PIERREPONT.

An Artillery Duel—Probable Movement of the Rebels Against McDowell—Old Foes Meet Again.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT,
NEAR YORKTOWN, Va, Thursday, May 1, 1862.

At about noon yesterday, a few of our heavy guns, situated two and a half miles from the left of the enemy's work, and upon our right, opened a leisure fire on the water batteries on the Yorktown side occasionally directing a shot to the fort on Gloucester Point. The rebels were slow to respond, but in course of time managed to throw out over a dozen shells, with perhaps about the same number of solid shot from their water battery, all of which exploded or struck, without harming any of our men. We used principally solid shot, and after the first three or four discharges, our gunners secured a perfect range, thus enabling them to deposit a projectile within the enemy's works at almost every fire. At 4 P. M. the firing had nearly ceased on both sides. From that time until 11 P. M. an occasional shot only was sent. At 11 o'clock, however, the batteries again went to work with increased vigor, keeping up a constant fire until about daylight, when the confusion of the night was succeeded by the calmness of morn.

Tuesday night several schooners were observed busily plying between Yorktown and Gloucester. It was supposed the rebels were transferring troops and stores to the latter place. Many persons infer from this movement that the rebels are abandoning their fortifications at Yorktown for the purpose of making a strong stand against the advance of BANKS or MCDOWELL, but if that was the design of the enemy he would probably retreat on the Williamsburgh Road.

One day last week, when an entire regiment was out on picket duty, they recognized a regiment—the Fifth Louisiana—guarding the rebel line, that had also guarded the line when our regiment were posted as pickets on Munson's Hill. This time, as well as on the previous occasion, some on each side approached to a central position, and, after exchanging a few words, retired to within their respective limits. WHIT.

Casualties in the Skirmish of the 27th and 28th ult.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, April 30, 1862.

I am in receipt of a list of killed and wounded of the National troops who were on picket duty on the 27th, and in a skirmish with the enemy on the 28th ult. I subjoin it for the satisfaction of the friends of the injured:

Corporal R. P. Bishop, Co. C, Forty-third New-York, wounded while on picket duty on 27th, in arm, slightly.

John Singleton, same regiment, at same time, in right leg, severely.

KILLED AND WOUNDED ON THE 28TH, IN A SKIRMISH.

KILLED—Corporal William Walker, Co. A, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, shot in head; private David Race, Co. E, Forty-third New-York, shot in head.

WOUNDED—Lieut. Chas. A. Milliken, Co. C, Forty-third New-York, in shoulder; privates James Barry, Co. E, Forty-third New-York, in shoulder; A. Schermerhorn, Co. C, Forty-third New-York, not seriously; John Shevy, Co. I, Forty-third New-York, in face, badly; Charles L. Clark, Co. F, Sixth Maine, thigh, bone broken; E. T. Cade, Co. A, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, in arm, slightly.

A Lieutenant in the Rhode Island Battery was seriously wounded the same day, but I have not yet learned his name. W. W. C.

THE FALL OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The Rebels in an Inconsolable Condition.

COMMODORE HOLLINS SURPRISED.

Probable Total Destruction of the Rebel Iron-Clad Vessels.

Our correspondent at Fortress Monroe has received Norfolk and Petersburgh (Va.) papers of Thursday, and on information contained in them, telegraphs as follows:

The rebels are inconsolable in their wailing over the fall of New-Orleans—some charging Gen. LOVELL with treachery. Commodore HOLLINS passed through Columbia, S. C., *en route* for Richmond on Saturday. He expressed himself as perfectly amazed at the fall of the Crescent City. He stated that there were one hundred heavy guns in position on the levee between Fort Jackson and the city; that the *Louisiana* was ready and waiting; that numerous boarding parties, composed of active young men, were organized to board and take the National vessels at all hazards, and that the *Mississippi*, the consort of the *Virginia*, although unfinished, could, if necessary, be brought into action.

Information was received at Norfolk, yesterday, that Capt. MCINTOSH, the supposed commander of the gunboat *Louisiana*, at New-Orleans, had been badly wounded, when or where was not stated. From the same source it was also learned that Capt. THOMAS HUGER, supposed to be the commander of the *McRae*, was mortally wounded in the same engagement.

The following are all the additional items regarding the fall of New-Orleans that can be gleaned from the papers:

Commodore FARRAGUT had proposed terms of capitulation to Mayor MONROE, which the latter had accepted, and the City of New-Orleans was at last accounts held by a battalion of marines from the squadron. Gen. BUTLER'S forces were within a few miles of the city, having landed on Lake Pontchartrain.

MORE IMPORTANT NEWS.

Baton Rouge, La., Captured by Our Forces.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 2.

A special to the Chicago *Tribune*, from Cairo, to-day, says:

From the fleet we learn of the capture of Baton Rouge and the "Confederate" arsenal.

[Baton Rouge is the capital of the State of Louisiana, 120 *miles above New-Orleans*, on the eastern bank of the Mississippi. The rebels, on evacuating New-Orleans, moved their stores and warlike material to this point.]

NEWS FROM COMMODORE FOOTE.

A Simultaneous Attack upon Fort Wright Expected—No Demonstrations from the Rebel Fleet.

CAIRO, Friday, May 2.

The latest news from the fleet says it was generally believed that a simultaneous attack would be made by the fleet before the close of the week.

The mortars continue firing at Fort Wright at intervals of ten minutes. Commodore FOOTE is preparing for a general attack on the rebel works. An attack on our fleet was expected on Tuesday from the rebel gunboats. Our flotilla formed in line of battle, but no demonstrations were made.

The river is stationary and eight inches higher than ever before known.

Memphis papers of the 29th, say a meeting held the night before, had concluded to burn the city in case of the approach of the National fleet.

Editorials urgently call on the people to reinforce PRICE, at Fort Wright, as the only hope and salvation of the city.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

Continued Storms—The Rebels Abandoning Green Brier County, &c.

WHEELING, Friday, May 2.

A dispatch received last night at headquarters, from Gen. COX, of the Kanawha Department, speaks of still-continued storms. The roads are frightful.

The news that the enemy is abandoning Green Brier County, is credited, as the movement is an inevitable consequence of demonstrations making in the Valley.

SCHENCK progresses steadily but slowly, owing to high waters.

MAJOR CASSIDY AND COL. CROCKER.

ALBANY, Friday, April 2.

WILLIAM CASSIDY, editor of the *Argus*, has received a letter from his brother, Major CASSIDY, dated Lee's Farm, Virginia, April 23, informing him of his and Col. CROCKER'S capture by the enemy's pickets. In a postscript, dated 24th, he says that he is to start for Richmond in a few minutes, and hopes to be exchanged in a short time.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Important News from Pittsburgh Landing.

Its Transmission Over the Wires Prohibited.

Official Statement of the Losses in the Great Battle.

Total in Killed, Wounded and Missing, 13,661.

The Rebel Loss Estimated at Twenty Thousand.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. MITCHEL.

CAIRO, Friday, May 2.

The news from Pittsburgh Landing is of the highest importance. Its transmission over the wires is prohibited.

Gen. L. WALLACE'S Division has taken possession of Purdy without opposition. The enemy's left flank had rested in that town.

Gov. YATES left to-night for Pittsburgh with the hospital steamer and a large quantity of sanitary stores.

PITTSBURGH LANDING, Friday, May 2.

A General Order was issued yesterday, transferring Major-Gen. THOMAS' Division from the army of the Ohio to the army of Tennessee, and Major-Gen. THOMAS takes command of the army formerly under Gen. GRANT, of which the Divisions of Gen. MCCLERNAND and WALLACE are to constitute a reserve under Gen. MCCLERNAND. Major-Gen. GRANT will retain command of his district, including his army corps of Tennessee, but in the present movements will act as second in command under the Major-General Commanding the Department.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 2.

The *Commercial* has, from its correspondent with the army of Gen. HALLECK, the following official figures of our loss at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing:

Divisions.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
McClernand's	251	1,351	236
W. H. L. Wallace's	228	1,033	1,163
Lew. Wallace's	43	257	95
Hurlburt's	313	1,449	225
Sherman's	437	1,402	482
Prentiss'	196	562	1,802
Crittenden's	80	410	27
Nelson's	95	612	19
McCook's	94	806	4
Total	1,735	7,882	4,045

The total killed, wounded and missing is about 13,661. About 300 of the wounded have since died.

Our burial parties report between 2,500 and 3,000 rebels found dead on the field.

The *Commercial* publishes passages of a letter from Gen. GRANT, in reply to a letter informing him of the nature of the criticism of his management of the battle of Pittsburgh. Gen. GRANT says:

"I will go on and do my duty to the very best of my ability without praise, and do all I can to bring the war to a speedy close. I am not an aspirant for anything at the close of the war. There is one thing I feel well assured of; that is, I have confidence in every brave man in my command. Those who showed the white feather will do all in their power to attract attention from themselves. I had perhaps a dozen officers arrested for cowardice on the first day's fight. These men are necessarily my enemies. As to the talk about surprise here, nothing could be more false. If the enemy had sent up word where and when they would attack us, we could not have been better prepared. Skirmishing had been going on for two days between our reconnoitering parties and the enemy's advance. I did not believe, however, they intended to make a determined attack, but were simply making a reconnoissance in force. My headquarters were at Savanna, though I usually spent the day at Pittsburgh. Troops were constantly arriving to be assigned to brigades and divisions, all ordered to report to Savanna, making it necessary to keep an office and some one there. I was also looking for Gen BUELL to arrive, and it was important I should have every arrangement complete for his speedy transit to this side of the river.

The *Commercial's* correspondent, with Gen. MITCHEL'S army, gives the following explanation of the manner in which Gen. BEAUREGARD'S dispatch was taken at Huntsville. The wires were broken at a point beyond Huntsville, and BEAUREGARD'S dispatch was received at Huntsville, and was being prepared by the operator there to be forwarded by locomotive to Chattanooga, and thence repeated by telegraph to Richmond, when Gen. MITCHEL surprised the town, and instantly seized the telegraph office. Gen. MITCHEL, himself, solved the cypher after hours of study. There is no doubt as to the genuineness of the dispatch.

BEAUREGARD lost not less than 20,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners and the sick, used up and panic-stricken, during his movement from Corinth upon Pittsburgh Landing.

GEN. MITCHEL'S MOVEMENTS.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Thursday, May 1.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Early yesterday morning my troops crossed from the island to the mainland, and captured two 6-pounder cannon and their ammunition. The inhabitants report the enemy to have retreated in great confusion. O. M. MITCHEL, Brig.-General.

BRIDGEPORT, Ala., Tuesday, April 29.

Gen. MITCHEL attacked the force of Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH at this point this afternoon, and, after half an hour's shelling, routed them, with the loss of sixty-three killed, and a large number wounded.

Three hundred prisoners and two pieces of artillery were taken. The rebels fled across the bridge, burning a span beyond the island, abandoning arms and supplies and cutting off their advance, which had been flanked.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A detachment of recruits arrived here yesterday, in charge of a Sergeant, and were sent to Governor's Island. They were enlisted in Boston, by Lieut. BROOM, for the general service. Lieut. BROOM was very successful last month, having enlisted more men than any other officer on the general recruiting service.

The continuance of rainy weather, yesterday, put a stop to outside movements at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The only work done was on the frigate *Roanoke*, upon which the caulkers were at work.

The schooner *Mary E. Leggatt* arrived, yesterday, and took on board several brass howitzers and some steel rifled guns. She had previously received a number of gun-carriages at New-York.

The supply steamer *Connecticut* and the ship *Shepherd Knapp* have not yet left their anchorage in the stream, but may do so at any moment.

The two frigates building in the ship-houses are being pushed on pretty briskly, but there are no signs of either of them being launched for some weeks yet. The *Lackawana* is nearly planked up, and the frame of the *Ticonderoga* will soon be completed. A force of about two hundred men is engaged on these vessels.

Nothing is being done at present on the sloop-of-war *Savannah*, which lies in ordinary in the stream.

The large steamer *Baltic* has been chartered by the Government, and is at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, taking in stores for Ship Island. She sails in two or three days, and will take the mails for the Gulf Blockading Squadrons.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Important Statement of the Views of the American Government.

The following circular letter has been addressed by the Secretary of State to the several American legations abroad. It is proper to say the present text is a translation from a French version, which appears in the *Archives Diplomatiques:*

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 3, 1862.

SIR: We observe indications of a growing impression in Europe that the demonstration made by the Spanish, French and British forces against Mexico is likely to provoke a revolution in that country, which shall bring about the introduction of a monarchical Government, and the assumption of the crown by a foreign prince. Our country is deeply interested in the peace of the world, and desires to preserve loyal relations as well with the Allies as with Mexico. The President has, therefore, directed me to submit to the parties interested his views on the new aspect of affairs.

The President has relied upon the assurance given his Government by the Allies, that they were in pursuit of no political object, but simply the redress of their grievances. He entertains no doubt of the sincerity of the Allies; and if his confidence in their good faith had been disturbed, it would be restored by the frank explanations given by them, that the Governments of Spain, France and Great Britain have no intention of intervening to procure a change in the constitutional form of government now existing in Mexico, or any political change which should be in opposition to the will of the Mexican people. In short, he has cause to believe that the Allies are unanimous in declaring that revolution proposed to Mexico is solely prompted by certain Mexican citizens, who are now in Europe.

Nevertheless, the President regards it as his duty to express to the Allies, in all kindness and candor, that a monarchical government established in Mexico, in the presence of foreign fleets and armies, occupying the waters and the soil of Mexico, has no promise of security or permanence; in the second place, that the instability of such a monarchy would be enhanced if the throne were assigned to a person alien to Mexico; that in these circumstances the new Government would instantly fall unless sustained by European alliances, which, under the influence of the first invasion, would be practically the beginning of a permanent policy of armed intervention by monarchical Europe, at once injurious and inimical to the system of government generally adopted by the American Continent.

These views are based upon some knowledge of the opinions and political habits of American society. There can be no doubt that in this matter the permanent interests and the sympathies of our country would be on the side of the other American Republics.

We must not be understood as predicting on this occasion the course of events which may ensue, both in America and in Europe, from the steps which are contemplated. It is enough to say that, in the opinion of the President, *the emancipation of the American Continent from the control of Europe has been the principal characteristic of the past half-century.* It is not probable that a revolution in the opposite direction can succeed in the age which immediately follows this period, and while the population of America increases so rapidly, while its resources develop in the same proportion, and while society forms itself uniformly according to the principles of the American Democratic Government.

It is unnecessary to indicate to the Allies how improbable it is that the nations of Europe would accept cheerfully a policy favorable to a similar counter-revolution, thus incompatible with their own proper interests. Nor is it necessary to point out, that notwithstanding the care of the Allies to avoid aiding, by means of their land and maritime forces, the internal revolutions of Mexico, the result would be none the less due to the presence of their forces in the country, however different the object they may have proposed; for without their presence it may be considered as certain that such revolutions would probably not have been attempted or even conceived.

The Senate of the United States has certainly not accorded its official sanction to the precise measures proposed by the President, to lend our aid to the actual Mexican Government, in order that the latter might, with the approbation of the Allies, extricate itself from its present embarrassments. But this is strictly a question of internal administration. There could be no greater error, than to see in this disagreement, a divergence of opinion in our Government, or in the American people, in regard to their cordial wishes for the safety, welfare, and stability of the Republican Government in that country

I am your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, April 26, 1862.

The general hospitals here contain 913 inmates. Forty-two died in them this week.

The Ohio is quite high, there being 27½ feet of water in the Louisville and Portland Canal. The Cumberland, too, is high, there being 23 feet of water on Harpeth Shoals, the 24th.

The *Minnehaha*, yesterday, landed for our merchants 200 bales cotton and 200 hogsheads tobacco from the *Tennessee*. The largest tobacco warehouse here comprises 30,000 square feet. At the tobacco exhibition in this warehouse, on the 11th of June, the Kentucky State Agricultural Society will award $1,100 in premiums.

Real estate transactions here, this week, amount to about $10,500. Judge BULLOCK advertises for sale some 2,200 acres in Pulaski and Johnson Counties, Illinois.

The Nashville *Dispatch* pronounces 15 of the Tennessee Banks utterly worthless.

The Nashville *Union* says many Tennesseeans hitherto disloyal, are daily coming forward and taking the National oath; among others, a Mr. FLOYD, late member of the rebel Tennessee Legislature, from De Kalb. The storm of a grand reaction sounds in the distance.

Official information is received from the headquarters of the Seventh Division of the Army of the Ohio, at Cumberland Gap, that passes to citizens to enter the camps of that Division are not granted.

Hon. W. H. WADSWORTH, in a recent speech at Maysville, said the Almighty never intended Kentucky should secede from her central position. She was designed for middle-ground, she was neither Pro-Slavery nor Anti-Slavery; Nature had destined her for our great mediator in National difficulties and troubles. PONTIAC.

The Turf for 1862.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—May 2, match $500; mile heats; best 3 in 5, to wagons.

J. MARSHALL, br. g. *Provost*	1	1	1
Mr. DAVIS, g. m. *Lady Bancker*	2	2	2

Time—2:59—2:58—2:56.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH

The Question of Food Beginning to be Agitated

CURIOUS HINTS ABOUT THE MERRIMAC.

Execution of a National Spy at Richmond.

REBEL VERSIONS OF NATIONAL VICTORIES.

The Capture of Fort Pulaski and Island Ten.

SWEEPING CONSCRIPTION OF NEGROES.

The Organization of Guerrilla Bands Authorized.

OUR DISPATCH FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, May 1.
Via BALTIMORE, Friday, May 2.

The weather to-day is warm and clear, and highly favorable for the operations of the army. Three or four rebel boats made their appearance off Sewell's Point this morning, and seemed to be placing buoys to mark the channel.

A flag of truce from Craney Island this afternoon brought down an English nobleman and several newspapers.

From the Petersburgh *Express* and Norfolk *Day Book*, of to-day, I glean the following items:

Gen. PRENTISS and seven hundred Federal prisoners had arrived at Selma, Ala. The officers were to be sent to Talladega, and the privates to Montgomery.

A large fire occurred in Aberdeen on Friday last, by which a large foundry and machine shop was destroyed. The editor states "that an enemy hath done this."

The Norfolk *Day Book* of this (Thursday) morning says that no telegraphic dispatches were received last night.

An order from Provost-Marshal PASHAW prohibits all huckstering with the military in the district of Norfolk; and the privilege of selling poultry, game, fish, fruit, vegetables, etc., is restricted to those who raise or catch the same. Another order extends the privilege of bringing oysters to market from May 1 to June 1, and allows butchers to buy pork.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of to-day, says "that the panic on the subject of a scarcity of food is one of the most causeless imaginable. The road from Danville to Greenborough is rapidly constructing, and will open North Carolina, Tennessee, and even Georgia and South Carolina, for supplies to feed the whole State of Virginia." How causeless the panic above alluded to is, may be inferred from the fact that in an adjoining column of the same paper is chronicled the sale of butter at $1 40 per pound in the city market.

A Suffolk correspondent of the Petersburgh *Express*, under date of the 30th of April, says:

"All were expecting to hear something from the *Virginia* this morning, but the Norfolk *Day Book* is as silent as the grave upon the subject. I forbear to repeat rumors."

What the rumors referred to in the above paragraph are, may possibly be inferred from the fact that a rumor was taken from Norfolk to Petersburgh yesterday, that a very prominent naval officer had resigned his commission.

The Petersburgh *Express* of to-day says that many rumors were in circulation yesterday, among them a report of the evacuation of Memphis and Corinth; also a report of the capture of Wilmington, N. C., by Gen. BURNSIDE.

Gens. BRECKINRIDGE and HINDMAN have been appointed Major-Generals, and Col. W. A. BEAL a Brigadier-General.

Six Yankees, seven domestic traitors, and one recusant Confederate soldier arrived in Richmond yesterday. The former belonged to an Ohio regiment, and were captured in Bath County, Virginia.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of yesterday, records the execution as a spy, on the 29th of April, of TIMOTHY WEBSTER. Mrs. WEBSTER, who was arrested with her husband, is still at Castle Godwin. WEBSTER is said to be the first spy executed by the rebels.

There are no telegraphic dispatches in any of the morning papers of to-day.

A note from Capt. HENRY A. GADSDEN, of the steamship *Arago*, informs your correspondent that there is no truth in the published communication signed "R. B. CROSBY," in reference to the attempt of two boats' crews from that vessel to spike a battery on Sewell's Point a few nights since. The gentlemen named as in charge of the boats, Messrs. ROBINSON and [illegible], are officers on the *Arago*, but no such person is known on board as R. B. CROSBY.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL PAPERS.

By way of Fortress Monroe, we have Petersburgh, Richmond, and Norfolk papers as late as April 29, from which we make the following extracts:

THE FALL OF FORT PULASKI.

From the Savannah Republican, April 23.

Corporal LAW arrived in the fort, in company with the signal man, whom he went to pilot, at 1 o'clock Friday morning—the day of the surrender. He remained inside the works during the whole of the bombardment on that day, and left as the flag was lowered, making his way to the South Wharf as the enemy's steamer was approaching the North landing. *When the bombardment commenced on Thursday, none of the enemy's batteries on Tybee were visible, except from the smoke, which pointed out the different localities to our garrison.* The shot and shell from the fort soon removed all obstacles of trees and sand, when all were discernible. They were four in number—two mortar, one rifle, and one Parrot gun, the last-named being a short distance above the burnt chimneys, opposite to King's Landing. They all bore chiefly on the southeast angle of the fort.

The firing of the enemy on Thursday was not so effective as to create an apprehension that the work would fall. The enemy were obtaining the range of their guns for the operations of night and the day following. Most of their shells fell outside the fort, tearing up the earth in every direction. The yard in the V, or demiloon, on the west side, was plowed up as if dug into pits, by the shell which went over the fort. Still a large breach was made in the wall, and the rifled guns poured shot and shell through it, utterly demolishing the bomb-proof timbers and damaging the officers' quarters. *The northeast casemates were all in which the garrison could bunk with any security whatever, through Thursday night, though but little sleep was enjoyed, as the enemy threw twelve shells per hour into the fort until daylight.* These facts were obtained from the officers of the garrison.

Corporal LAW witnessed the whole of Friday's fight for himself, mingling freely with the garrison throughout the terrible scene. It is impossible to give his account on paper. The firing from both sides was equally rapid and destructive, so far as could be as-sustained. On the part of the enemy, one mortar battery was completely silenced, a portion of the rifle battery, and seven out of ten guns of the Parrott battery dismounted. One mortar had been planted on the northwest corner of Cockspur on the night of Wednesday, but this was silenced early in the fight and seven kegs of their powder captured.

At the close of the fight all the parapet guns were dismounted except three—two 10-inch columbiads known as "Beauregard" and "Jeff. Davis," but one of which bore on the island, and a rifle cannon. Every casemate gun in the southeast section of the fort, from No. 7 to No. 13, including all that could be brought to bear on the enemy's batteries except one, were dismounted, and the casemate walls breached in almost every instance to the top of the arch, say between five and six feet in width. The moat outside was so filled with brick and mortar that one could have passed over dry shod. *The officers' quarters were torn to pieces, the bomb-proof timbers scattered in every direction over the yard, and the gates to the entrance knocked off. The parapet walls on the Tybee side were all gone, in many places down to the level of the earth on the casemates. The protection to the magazine in the northwest angle of the fort had all been shot away, the entire corner of the magazine next the passage way was shot off, and the powder exposed, while three shot had actually penetrated the chamber; of this Corporal Law is positive, for he examined it for himself before leaving.*

Such was the condition of affairs when Col. Olmstead called a council of officers in a casemate, and without a dissenting voice, they all acquiesced in the necessity of a capitulation, in order to save the garrison from utter destruction by an explosion, which was momentarily threatened. Accordingly, at 2 o'clock P. M., the men were called from the guns and the flag lowered.

Early in the day Col. Olmstead had no doubt of his ability to silence every battery on the Island, and to this end he determined, when night came and the enemy's fire was slackened, to change the position of all his heavy guns, so as to bring them to bear on the enemy. As the day progressed, however, his situation became desperate, and he was forced to yield under the circumstances stated.

Corporal Law witnessed the whole fight of Friday, and says a braver and more determined garrison are not to be found in the annals of history. Every man did his duty with alacrity, and there being few guns that bore on the enemy, there was a continued contest as to who should man them. When volunteers were called for to perform any laborious duty there was a rush of the men from every company in the fort. All did their duty and did it fearlessly, throughout the engagement, and to the very moment of the capitulation. Among the last guns fired were those on the parapet, and the men stood there exposed to a storm of iron hail to the last. All this, our informant says, Col. Olmstead and his officers will verify when they have an opportunity of being heard.

Corporal Law saw the wounded. A member of the Wise Guards had one leg shot off, and the other badly crushed. One Oglethorpe lost an arm, and had the other shattered, and shoulder badly damaged—thinks he could not have survived. Another Oglethorpe lost a hand. A member of another company, not recollected, lost a foot. He intended getting a list of names and particulars to bring up at night, not anticipating so early a surrender. Sergeant-Major Lewis told him none of the Savannah boys were seriously hurt. Col. Olmstead also told him he would send up a report at the close of the day's operations, but the enemy's movements toward the fort were so rapid, after the flag was lowered, he being under no obligations to remain, not being a member of the garrison, he had no time to wait for it, and then made his escape.

It may be considered strange that, under the circumstances, no more damage was sustained by the garrison. It is a mystery, but not incredible, after the experience of Moultrie and Sumter.

THE CAPTURE OF ISLAND TEN.

It has taken the rebel journals a long time to find out that Island Ten, with its garrison, was captured by our forces. The Richmond *Enquirer* of April 24 denied that any prisoners were taken, but the following story from the Memphis *Appeal* sets matters as nearly straight as a rebel paper could be expected to put them. It says:

"We gather from accounts given us, that on Tuesday, April 1, the guns of Rucker's Battery were spiked, as we have already related; on the succeeding Friday evening, the enemy's gunboat and tug passed the Island during a storm. On Saturday night, the enemy, with a gunboat, engaged Rucker's Battery, the guns of which had been restored to fighting condition; while attention was engaged with this boat, a second gunboat slipped down unperceived, except by the men at one of the batteries, who fired two shots at her without effect. Things were now getting serious—the enemy had possession of the river below the Island. Gen. Mackall, therefore, on Sunday night, April 6, moved the infantry and Stewart's Battery to the Tennessee shore, to protect the landings from anticipated attacks. The artillerists, numbering about 400, alone remained on the Island.

On the succeeding day, Monday, the enemy assumed the offensive below the island. They first silenced the battery manned by a detachment of Southern Guards, as explained by us two or three days ago; the guns were spiked and the limbers cut. Other batteries we had on this side below the island were successively silenced. At 10 o'clock in the morning, they landed troops on the Tennessee side. *This, of course, made the continuance of our men on the island no longer possible for any useful purpose, and measures were taken with a view to deserting a spot that will ever be memorable for the bold stand made there against the attacks of the enemy's gunboats.* The guns, seventy in number, were spiked with rat-tail files softened at one end; balls were then rammed in at the muzzle; they would turn the soft end of the file and clinch it. The transports and wharfboats at the landing, of which we gave a list on Tuesday evening last, were scuttled and sunk in deep water; the *Yazoo* and *De Soto* were kept until dusk to convey the artillerists to the main land, and when that service was performed, they, too, were ordered to be sunk; but it was rumored that their Captains had refused to scuttle them. The floating battery was scuttled and cut loose; some of the Federals boarded her, but they found their prize in a sinking condition. The ammunition in the magazines was wholly or partially destroyed. On the two wharf-boats lying at the shore were provisions for one month; the whole was sunk and destroyed. A considerable quantity of small arms, and the private baggage of the officers, and others, suffered the same fate as the other property.

These important matters being arranged, the time had arrived to secure personal safety. The number of sick was rather large; there was no help for them; they must necessarily fall into the hands of the foe. The greater portion of them marched down the Tiptonville road; these fell into the hands of the invading troops, and were compelled to stack arms and surrender. *The number of persons taken prisoners is estimated at two thousand.* Gen. Mackall and Staff, except Major Davis and Lieut.-Col. Henderson, Fortieth Confederate, were among them. Ex-Mayor Baugh was sick on Monday afternoon; he procured a mule and cart in the evening to take him away, since which time he was seen safe on this side of the lake. Capt. Rucker and Col. T. J. Finnie got off safely. We learn that all the Southern Guards escaped, except Frank Harrison, who was left in the hospital; also Capt. Hoadley, and ten of his men; Lieut. Torrey, and thirty-nine men; Lieut. M. Trezavant, Fortieth Regiment; Robert Pitman and John Ginnis, of Baker's Regiment; Capt. Robert Lewis and seven men. Capt. Jackson, Lieut. McClure, and their companies, are supposed nearly all to be safe. The same is believed of Capts. Stirling, Hume and Caruthers.

The adventures of many that escaped were of great interest. A gentleman, from whom we have received many of the above particulars, after starting from the island with his party in the direction of Tiptonville, became suspicious that there was danger in that direction, and a detour was made by wading through the overflowed country. Thus the town was avoided, and the river gained below. Here the company, consisting of four persons, constructed a raft with which to float down the Mississippi. The raft was difficult to manage, the wind high, and the party, after floating down a considerable distance, found themselves in the middle of the Mississippi, under circumstances of extreme peril. They contrived at length to arouse the attention of some one on land, and a skiff put out and took them ashore. Here they were treated with great kindness, and on the rest of their way along the river they received readily the most hospitable attentions from the country people.

OPERATIONS ON THE PENINSULA.

FROM GLOUCESTER POINT.

A correspondent of the Lynchburgh *Virginian* writes from Gloucester Point, April 25, as follows:

"The enemy again opened upon our lines at Wynne's Mill to-day with some effect. We regret to have to record the death of Dr. John Y. M. Jordan, who was killed to-day by the bursting of a shell, while gallantly assisting the manning of one of the guns of Capt. Tyler Jordan's Battery, from Bedford. He was fighting as an amateur, having voluntarily taken the place of one of the gun's crew, who had absented himself from his post. He distinguished himself in the fight of Wednesday last—exposing himself in both engagements with the most reckless bravery. He was quite a young man, probably not over 22 or 23 years of age.

The above named battery has been very much exposed at Wynne's Mill, having lost two men and seven horses.

The enemy's movements and intentions are still shrouded in mystery, and we are left wholly to conjecture as to their plans. It is still believed here that a portion of McClellan's forces are being withdrawn and sent to some other point. The river has been dotted with vessels all day, passing from the Pocoson River across to the Bay. Our pickets made quite a foray, this evening, upon a drove of beeves that the Yankees were driving to camp, securing a number of them that were fat and fine. We lost one man on yesterday by a shot from the gunboats on the river. No other casualties on our side. The weather continues fine."

A CALL FOR NEGROES.

Adjutant and Inspector-General's Office,
Richmond, April 23, 1862.

Wm. Turnbull, Esq., Presiding Justice of Dinwiddie County:

Sir: You are authorized by the Secretary of War to call upon all those persons in Dinwiddie County who have not sent slaves to the public works, and to call upon the Counties of Brunswick, Nottoway, and City of Petersburgh, for slaves to work on the Peninsula.

You are also authorized to appoint assistants, for the purpose of collecting the slaves. The slaves thus collected will be taken to the Peninsula, and such of the slaves now there from the County of Dinwiddie to be returned. *You are authorized to take away not to exceed one-half of the slaves from the Counties of Brunswick, Nottoway, and City of Petersburgh.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

In obedience to the foregoing order, I hereby appoint Col. James B. Mallory, Presiding Justice, my assistant for the County of Brunswick, and F. Washington Epes, Presiding Justice, and Chas. F. Goodwyn, my assistants for the County of Nottoway; and I hereby instruct my said assistants to execute the above order without delay—to take no slaves from any person now in the service, and to collect and deliver the said slaves to me in the City of Petersburgh.

WILLIAM TURNBULL.

From the Petersburgh Express, April 25.

A demand has been made upon the City of Petersburgh, and several of the surrounding counties for one-half of the slave labor, to be sent to work on the fortifications on the Peninsula. *As far as the counties are concerned, we feel some regret that so much of the working forces should be taken away from the farms at this particular juncture. But as far as the city is concerned, we think one-half of our negro men can be spared in the cause, with but little inconvenience.* There is no really urgent work to be done in the city, whereas in the country, the most vital interests are made to suffer by this call. Petersburgh and our neighboring cities had better send forth every negro, free or slave, to work on these fortifications, than that we should hereafter be made to suffer for want of food because there was not left a sufficient force in the country to cultivate the crops.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S DEPARTMENT.

THE FIGHT OF SAWYER'S LANE.

A participant in the battle of "Sawyer's Lane," (this is the name given to it by Col. Wright,) on the 19th of April, furnishes the following to the Norfolk *Day Book*:

"The battle commenced at 11½ o'clock A. M., and continued until 5 o'clock P. M. Our forces consisted of six companies of the Third Georgia Regiment, (314 men) and a section (two pieces) of McComas' Artillery. The enemy's force, as ascertained from the prisoners taken, and by the names and corps marked upon the graves at the battle-field, was Hawkins' Brigade—three regiments, Ninth, Twenty-first, and Eighty-ninth New-York Volunteers, and Reno's Brigade; (second of Burnside's Expedition,) consisting of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, Sixth New-Hampshire, and Fifty-first Pennsylvania regiments, making their whole force of infantry, six regiments, at least 5,000 men. The enemy had five pieces of artillery, (three rifled 12-pounders and two 12-pound howitzers.) *We disabled two of their pieces so badly that they were left on the field.* Our loss is five killed, seventeen wounded, and nine missing, supposed to be killed. The enemy's loss, so far as can be ascertained, was over three hundred, including nineteen officers. *We captured 1,000 pounds of gunpowder, a large quantity of camp equipage, blankets, &c., twelve boxes of fixed ammunition for artillery, over three hundred stand of small arms, principally rifles, a large coil, about 1,000 yards of wire, (a piece of which I send you,) supposed to be for telegraphic purposes, and a quantity of spades, picks, shovels and intrenching tools.* The object of the enemy seemed to be to take possession of this place and destroy the locks of the canal. From letters found on the battle-field, it appears they had heard that we were building, and had nearly completed, two small iron-clad gunboats to run through this canal and destroy their fleet in the waters of Albemarle Sound. They have been effectually checked, and will not be anxious soon to repeat the experiment.

On the morning after the battle, Gen. Reno sent, by a flag of truce, a letter requesting permission to send to the battle-field for the purpose of bringing off his dead and wounded. In his letter he says: 'Owing to a want of sufficient transportation, I was forced to leave a few of my wounded on the battle-field yesterday,' &c. We know he had a large number of carts, wagons, and other vehicles, which he stole along the whole line of his route up to the battle-field, and consequently his loss must have been large, as he left 22 wounded on the field."

A SIGNIFICANT HINT.

Correspondence of the Petersburgh Express.

Suffolk, Saturday, April 26, 1862.

It is most difficult to get correct information in reference to the movements of the enemy in the vicinity of Elizabeth City. *The information received this morning is that a landing is being attempted at or near Currituck Court-house, and that the forces landed below Elizabeth City have again embarked on their gunboats.* It is certain if the enemy attempts to approach Norfolk from Elizabeth City, South Mills or Currituck Court-house, that a most determined resistance will be made. More I need not say.

ANOTHER REBEL DEFEAT.

The Raleigh *State Journal*, of April 23, gives a long account of a fight at Gillet's, in the lower part of Jones County, between a detachment of cavalry under Lieut.-Col. W. G. Robinson and a party of National forces. A loss of eight or nine killed, and of thirteen or fourteen wounded, is acknowledged by the rebels. Lieut.-Col. Robinson was badly wounded. The Wilmington *Journal* says:

"A flag of truce was sent down to Newbern last Wednesday to ascertain the fate of Col. Robinson, who, it was generally believed, was killed in the skirmish of the 13th with a party of the enemy, at Gillet's, Jones County. The flag was readily admitted by the enemy's pickets, who conducted the escort (Lieut. Bryan, of the Second Cavalry,) to the first Colonel's encampment, where that officer was detained, and whence the carriage containing the Colonel's wife and a female friend who accompanied her, proceeded to Gen. Burnside's headquarters, where they were received with all the courtesy and consideration which the true gentleman and brave soldier ever accords to their sex, but especially when the victims of sorrow and affliction. Immediately on the arrival of Mrs. R., Gen. Burnside dispatched a boat to Carolina City, or Beaufort, whither Col. R. had been carried by his captors, to bring him up to Newbern, where he arrived Thursday night. He had suffered much from exhaustion and want of rest, not having had any rest for four nights. He had received a severe flesh wound in the thigh, but we are happy to learn, or rather to infer, that it is not considered dangerous. He was kindly allowed, by Gen. Burnside, to select his own lodgings, and with his amiable and devoted, but deeply afflicted wife, was stopping at Mrs. Dunn's, where he will receive all the attention and care which the tenderest affection of woman can impart or procure.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

"OUR CONDITION."

From the Richmond Dispatch, April 25.

It must be acknowledged that the Yankees are gathering fast around us, and that we are getting into what might be called a very tight place. They are at all points of the compass, and, like the anaconda,—to which they take a peculiar delight in likening their army,—are preparing to draw in their folds, and crush us to death, if they can. Like the same serpent, however, they have vital spots all over them, and one of these having been once penetrated, the folds relax, and the huge carcass falls at once to the ground.

There is no reason for despondency to be found in our present depressed condition. *It is the natural consequence of the concentration to which our forces have been subjected, and was clearly foreseen by our authorities before that movement was begun.* * *

It is true, we have thrown away mighty advantages. We gained a victory, last Summer, whose stunning effect upon the Northern mind was not surpassed by that which Cannæ produced upon the mind of Rome. *Properly used it might have enabled us to plant the Confederate flag upon Independence Hall in Philadelphia. Used as it was, it brought the country into fearful straits. We might have invaded the Northern States, and gotten into the midst of the Yankee preparations.* We suffered them to go on with them at their leisure, until they had raised and disciplined an army of 800,000 men. We might have taken them while they were still badly armed and equipped. We suffered them to rake the gunshops and foundries of Europe to supply themselves with arms. Eight months of the most supine indifference exposed us to the most fearful invasion of modern times. But unlike Rome, we have large armies in the field, which have never been beaten. Unlike Rome, we have never lost a mighty pitched battle, in which our whole force was cut off. Unlike Rome, we never fought a pitched battle that we did not defeat the enemy. Unlike Rome, we have never been deserted by our allies. Why, then, seeing that Rome recovered from her trials to become the mistress of the world, by the energy of her sons, may not we escape from trials much less fiery, to become an example of prosperity and good government to mankind? We have a Yankee General, with an enormous force, on our flank, and he boasted, three weeks ago, that in three weeks he would be here. But he is faced by a Confederate army fully able to hold him in check, and to repel him if he dare advance. We have another Yankee General in our front, who will be opposed in his advance by a force fully equal to the task of coping with him. The enemy has the advantage over us by water, and by water only has he ever been able to overcome us. Whenever he has attacked us on land, at a proper distance from his boats, he has been signally defeated. At Shiloh we attacked him, and but for the timely aid of his boats, would have destroyed his whole army. *Our men are always able to beat him on a fair field, and we think it much to be regretted that they are not oftener allowed to attack. Nothing so much keeps up the spirits of the men as acting on the offensive.* But even making all allowances for the depressing effect always consequent upon a steady continuance on the defensive, we have always maintained the high character with which we went into the war.

Our position, then, may be inconvenient, but it is neither bad, nor ought to be disheartening.

THE CONSERVATIVES AND DESTRUCTIVES.

The people of the North are divided into two parties, in the present war, as in the peace that preceded it—the conservatives and destructives. The latter are our old enemies, the Abolitionists, who are crazy people—honest, perhaps, in their fanaticism, but fit only for a straight-jacket. The former are our old friends, *who used to declare that they loved us better than themselves, and that, before an army of invasion should march against the South, it should march over their dead bodies.* It seems to be supposed that they have changed their character, and been merged by the war into one seething cauldron of Abolitionism. This, however, is a great mistake. The war has not changed their character, but only discovered it to the world. *It has shown them to be the falsest, the most treacherous and the most hypocritical of mankind.* But for conservative money and conservative men, it could not be carried on a single day. Conservative cities have provided the cash and the soldiers; conservative Generals have led their armies; conservatism has, in fine, proved the most formidable of our enemies. We are not aware of a single Abolitionist General who occupies a conspicuous position in the Federal hosts. McClellan, Rosecrans and others are somewhat ultra in their conservatism; and McCook, who said that if he had an Abolitionist in his army he would cut off his ears, is the same who proclaims, "The South must be subdued or exterminated."

The conservatism of these men is still, however, conservatism, only it does not mean, as we formerly supposed, the preservation of the Constitution and the rights of the States, but the conservatism of Northern commerce and manufactures, at any cost whatever to the South—at the cost of every life and hearthstone in its limits—at the cost of converting its whole territory into one vast scene of blood and tears. That is what Northern conservatism means, and nothing else. It is, in a word, the most detestable avarice—a love of money so passionate and absorbing that it would murder a whole people to fill its pockets. That is Northern conservatism! In what is it better than Abolitionism?

KING COTTON.

We are glad to believe, from all the information that reaches us, that King Cotton, in order to make his dynasty more permanent, will abdicate the throne for a time in favor of Corn, Wheat and Potatoes. That Cotton is King, we have no manner of doubt, but kings must fall like other men, unless they manage their affairs with prudence and discretion. It is obvious that the great want of the South will soon be provisions, and that this can only be met by abandoning entirely the cultivation of cotton for the present, and devoting every acre of our soil to the production of food for man and beast. This is the highest dictate of patriotism, and the subjects of King Cotton can in no way so strongly testify their allegiance to their sovereign as by implicit conformity to its requirements.

If we can succeed in raising provisions enough for the present year, we shall overcome the greatest danger of our present situation. The grain-growing regions of Kentucky, Tennessee, and large sections of Virginia, upon which we have formerly relied for our supplies, are now in the possession of the enemy. It has become, therefore, a matter of absolute necessity that no more cotton or tobacco should be raised this year, but the whole space formerly allotted to those be given up to the cereals. It can yield no profits to accumulate staples for which there is no sale. Provisions will pay better than anything else, so that the course of duty in this instance is also the course of interest.

When the war is over, our planters can again return to their former occupation, and King Cotton resume his potent and beneficent sway. But, until then, he must go into retirement, and, if necessary, be burned for the good of his country. The consolation in burning him, if that be required, will be that his enemies will perish upon his funeral pyre. We shall let them see that Cotton is not only our King but theirs, and if he falls, he will fall like Samson, and pull down the Philistines in a common ruin.

GEN. PRENTISS.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

The Federal Gen. Prentiss, captured at the battle of Shiloh, is, by all accounts, a very free-talker, although he was not a very successful fighter. He carries on a windy war against the Confederates, within their lines, more stoutly than he did on the field. They are complaisant listeners, and obliging reporters, while he discourses copiously of the power and determination of the North to overrun, conquer and hold the Southern States, and of the celerity with which they are going to accomplish that feat. They have unlimited command of men and money, and they will use them without stint. They can arm and send two hundred thousand men down the valley, and after them two hundred thousand more, and keep sending till the work is finished. But he has no idea that it is going to take long. They are about ready to overwhelm Beauregard and his army; that done, they will occupy the whole of the Mississippi Valley, and this within thirty days. After that, we suppose, the Yankee millenium—a reign of the saints for a thousand years.

Something in this is worth considering—not much—but what there is, is suggestive.

* * * * * * *

There is neither honor nor safety—only the chance of a degraded existence as despised servitors of brutal masters—except in fighting, and continuing to fight out this battle with all our strength and means, at all places and at all times; to give no foot of ground which is not bought at the heaviest cost and loss, and to be kept fearfully at a cost not less than that of winning it; to make silent or enforced submission in the presence of Federal armies a perpetual terror; to compel the invader to hold whatever he has acquired as within an entrenched camp, to be abandoned whenever he moves, and surround him with the nameless fear of a people watching at all times for the chance to turn upon him, and chase and slay him, as the murderer of their country and kin.

To look steadily in the face of such possible events, and to be resolved to count all sacrifices as preferable to the degradation and ruin of Federal rule, is not to invite nor to have fear of them. It is rather part of the wholesome discipline of a people to bring them out, and harden them for the exertions which shall avert the disasters in which this heroic endurance may be needed for the salvation of the cause. The huge armies with which Gen. Prentiss threatens us so vaingloriously may, under the inspirations of the same ardor which won the field and made him and his division prisoners, baffle the grander columns led to the same fields, and teach other captive Generals to talk less boastingly of those which are still to come after them in the renewed work of invasion. Inflexible courage and endurance, and that unlimited devotion to the cause which inspires the Southern masses, with the guidance of leaders fit for the glorious mission, will make us masters of events—at least, masters of our own fate, and turn the cumbrous strength of our enemy, in the midst of his apparent triumphs, into an exhausting plague to weaken and destroy him.

COURAGE, YE REBELS!

From the Petersburgh Express, April 28.

A people that cannot bear to hear bad tidings about their affairs are miserably deficient in moral fortitude. To despond and despair under disasters is the very way to multiply and intensify them. There never was a war yet in which both parties did not occasionally experience reverses, which, after all, are the strongest and surest tests of the capacity of men for achieving deeds of heroism. A celebrated Roman General comes down to us on the historic record with the reputation of having always been most formidable after a defeat. Moral courage is, undoubtedly, a nobler attribute than physical, and when the two are combined in a General and a people, they are much more to be dreaded by the enemy and admired by the world than if distinguished for the one and not for the other. When the chivalrous Francis I., of France, was badly defeated in a great battle he instantly wrote to Paris a brief but full annunciation of the fall, in the memorable words: "We have lost all except our honor." In this frank and manly confession there breathes the spirit which characterizes the true hero, and nothing in his eventful career has contributed more to his elevation in the world's esteem than those few simple words.

For weeks and months we have heard nothing from New-Orleans but assurances that there was not the least danger of the enemy's succeeding in any attempt to get possession of the city. The fortifications were pronounced "impregnable," and the military force in and around it ample to repulse all the Yankee soldiery that could be brought against it. Besides these reliances, we have more recently received intelligence that two enormous iron-clad steamers, powerfully armed and constructed for the express purpose of smashing the enemy's blockading fleet, had been completed and launched and were in readiness for the work they had to do. In view of these facts it seems to us absolutely incredible that the city can have been captured. But how many of our so-called "impregnable" forts have successfully resisted an attack? We are sick of the word "impregnable," and hope that it will never again be paraded in descriptions of our defences, for hitherto it has served only to deceive us. There is not more than one fortress in the world to which it is truly applicable, and that is Gibraltar, against which the combined navies of France and Spain, after one of the most tremendous bombardments ever known, could not prevail.

We look for further tidings from New-Orleans with apprehensions that we will not attempt to conceal, for *we have been tutoring our mind of late to the contemplation of disappointments.* We have been so often deluded by the flourishes of journals about the invulnerability of our defences that we now distrust every such representation, come from what source it may. But although this feeling forbids us to discard apprehensions about the issue of bombardments on our coast, it by no means abates our confidence in the final result, for we have armies in the field which will be a greater terror to the enemy when the dry weather sets in than they have yet been. The capture of New-Orleans would unquestionably be a very heavy blow upon us, but far from being irrecoverable. We have a right to expect that vigorous efforts will be made by our forces in the Summer and Fall to drive the Vandals out of our land and *follow them to their own.* They have been victorious only by means of their gunboats, and when these cannot coöperate with their landsmen we can fight them upon more equal terms and to greater advantage.

PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, April 25.

We append a list of citizen and Yankee prisoners received at the C. S. Military Prison, Cary-street, April 23—Citizens: Squire Roster, arrested in Fredericksburgh, April 8; Jas. Morrison, in Stafford County, April 13; Wm. Thos. Cabbage, in Prince William, April 7; John, Peter and Landy Dowell, in Prince William County, April 7; James Proctor, in Fredericksburgh, April 8, and A. M. McMillen, (claims to be a British subject,) in King George, March 28. Yankees: Richard Edgarly, Co. D, 7th Maine, captured at Lee's Mills, April 22; John R. Morse, musician, 9th New-York, at Camden C. H., North Carolina, April 20; James E. Strachen, 9th New-York, at Camden C. H., North Carolina, April 20; Martin Conway, 9th New-York, at Camden C. H., North Carolina, April 20; A. Crockston, Co. F, 9th New-York, at Camden C. H., North Carolina, April 20; W. H. White, Co. G, 9th New-York, at Camden C. H., North Carolina, April 20; Harry Clifford, signal corps, 9th New-York, at Camden C. H., North Carolina, April 20; John Plunkard, Co. C, 51st Pennsylvania, at Camden C. H., North Carolina, April 20; S. G. Gwynn, O. S. Co. D, 89th New-York, at South Mills, April 20; M. Brickley, 3d Sergeant, Co. D, 89th New-York, at South Mills, April 20.

Lieut. Alexander, of Company B, Nineteenth Virginia Regiment, brought down last night, on the Central cars, from Gordonsville, two Yankees, named Wm. Dunbar and Jas. Howick, members of the Fourteenth New-York Regiment, (Brooklyn Zouaves,) who were captured by Scouts from the Sixteenth Mississippi, last Friday, on the Fredericksburgh plank-road, below Catlett's Station. *He also brought six male slaves and one free negro, of New-Orleans, formerly servant to Gen. G. V. Smith, who is charged with being a spy.* Two of the slaves showed the enemy a crossing on the Rappahannock.

The steamer *Northampton* brought from Yorktown last evening a Yankee Colonel, Crocker, and a Yankee Major, of a New-York regiment, *taken by our forces on the Peninsula, while recruiting themselves with an evening walk. All of the above were lodged in the C. S. Military Prison, on Cary-street.*

A SERIOUS SUBJECT AIRILY DISCUSSED.

WEATHER VS. FOOD.

From the Petersburgh Express, April 25.

Since we have had so much of weather and so little of food lately, the usual highly original question of "What do you think of the weather?" has been laid aside for a little while—especially that the question is answered in the face of every man—and the more interesting one of "How's your appetite?" is employed in its place, with a vigor truly tantalizing in the present state of food.

"How's your appetite?" is a test question of some importance just now, when our markets are in a very unhappy state of nakedness, and our boarding-house keepers and hotel proprietors are struggling in the effort to do that which has been often tried, and very rarely, if ever, accomplished, of "making both ends *meet*." "How's your appetite?" is a cruel question just now, when poultry, beef, and all the meats are at famine prices, and vegetables, even raw onions, are worth more than their weight in gold; when a mere cookery book is a feast, and no invitations to dinner are ever given.

What shall we do? Worse things are before us; the Lincoln blockade has caused tea to go up in the market so high that, at best, it can only be drawn mild; and coffee is likely to be strong only in the pulls on our purse. The capture of New-Orleans will, in the course of a short time, place sugar and molasses out of all question. Plumb pudding, pan cakes, birth-day cakes, and many others of the "sweets" and delicacies of this mortal life will soon be but things of the past.

But what are we to do? We cannot live on middling and beans, for bacon is "orful" high; and beans are indigestible if the skins are swallowed, and will be apt to cause the dyspepsia, which is as bad, if not worse, than the gout or the Yankees. A man will grow "pale and stringy," if he lives always on rice. Really we groan and groan over the dismal prospects of "a spread" in our dining-room, and the slim chances of ever having the felicity of calling on our better-half, in accents sweet, to

"Carve us yet another slice,
To help us to more gravy still."

Except to delicate females who are very delicate eaters, the question of "How's your appetite?" should, in the present state of the provision market, be very cautiously put, and very considerately, too.

BEEF.

From the Richmond Dispatch, April 25.

This commodity was selling in the Richmond markets yesterday at very exaggerated prices. The reason assigned is, that on Wednesday a requisition had been made for most of the beef cattle near the city for the use of the army on the Peninsula. If the prices which were demanded and paid yesterday shall be acted on as a precedent, it will very soon become necessary for Gen. Winder to fix the price of beef at a reasonable standard. While the butchers may not be the only dealers in articles of prime necessity who are anxious to make all they can, still in their case, as well as in that of others, a limit must be set to human cupidity. We are told by those who ought to know, that while man wants but little here below, he wants that little just as long as he can hold on to it. It is no less true that all men are anxious to make their "little all" as large as they conveniently can, no matter at whose expense.

THE PRISONERS CAPTURED AT SHILOH.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Times, April 22.

About seven hundred of the precious keepsakes which were found on the battle-field of Shiloh, reached Montgomery yesterday from Mobile. The officers, including and above the rank of Captain, were dropped at Selma, to be transferred thence to Talladega; the Lieutenants, non-commissioned officers and privates were brought to Montgomery.

We learn from a gentleman who was a passenger on the boat, and who conversed freely with them, that the prisoners were chiefly Western men, and "to the manor born"—quite a small proportion of them being foreigners. A few of them were from Missouri, and among the latter were several slaveholders. Our informant says that they expressed great confidence in the ability of the Federal armies to subjugate the South, and that in very short order—allowing us only three months of grace; said the Northwest was fighting to open the Mississippi.

They admitted that Grant's army, of which they formed a part, was badly whipped in the fight on Sunday. For this defeat they (the prisoners) disclaim all responsibility. They were posted in the centre, and held their ground, but both wings gave way, thus allowing them to be completely surrounded. They held an indignation meeting on the boat over the "spoilt beef and hard bread" they were compelled to eat. It strikes us that "Indignation" would be a proper diet for them for some time.—*Columbus Times.*

GUERRILLAS.

The following is the bill passed by the rebel Congress, entitled "an act to organize bands of Partisan Rangers."

Sec. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to commission such officers as he may deem proper, with authority to form bands of Partisan Rangers, in companies, battalions or regiments, either as infantry or cavalry, the companies, battalions or regiments to be composed, each, of such number as the President may approve.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That such Partisan Rangers, after being regularly received into the service, shall be entitled to the same pay, rations and quarters, during their term of service, and be subjected to the same regulations as other soldiers.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That for any arms and munitions of war captured from the enemy by any body of Partisan Rangers, and delivered to any Quartermaster at such place or places as may be designated by a Commanding General, the Rangers shall be paid their full value in such manner as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

Approved April 21, 1862.

GEN. JACKSON'S POSITION.

From the Richmond Whig.

The Lexington *Gazette* states that a prominent officer, who left Jackson's headquarters on Saturday, 19th inst., states that he has taken a strong position at Swift Run Gap. This is a gap in the Blue Ridge, east of Harrisonburgh, and through which passes the turnpike leading to Gordonsville. His position cannot be flanked, and the Federals will not probably venture to pass him, in order to advance on Staunton. He is within reach of reinforcements.

The Lynchburgh *Virginian*, of Saturday, says: "We have certain intelligence from this gallant army and its reinforcements, that it may not be well to publish. Our hopes are high, however, and our readers may reasonably expect something brilliant 'ere long."

GEN. PRICE TO HIS SOLDIERS.

Headquarters Missouri State Guard,
Des Arc, Ark., April 6, 1862.

Soldiers of the State Guard:

I command you no longer. I have this day resigned the commission which your patient endurance, your devoted patriotism, your dauntless bravery have made so honorable. I have done this that I may better serve you, our State and our country—that I may the sooner lead you back to the fertile prairies, the rich woodlands and majestic streams, of our beloved Missouri—that I may the more certainly restore you to your once happy homes, and to the loved ones there.

Five thousand of those who have fought side by side with us, under the grizzly bears of Missouri, have followed me into the Confederate army. They appeal to you, as I do, by all the tender memories of the past, not to leave us now, but to go with us wherever the path of duty may lead, till we shall have conquered a peace, and won our independence by brilliant deeds upon new fields of battle.

Soldiers of the State Guard! veterans of six pitched battles, and nearly twenty skirmishes! conquerors in them all! your country, with its "ruined hearths and shrines," calls upon you to rally once more in her defence, and rescue her forever from the terrible thraldom which threatens her. I know that she will not call in vain. The insolent and barbarous hordes which have dared to invade our soil and to desecrate our homes, have just met with a signal overthrow beyond the Mississippi. Now is the time to end this unhappy war. If every man will but do his duty, his own roof will shelter him in peace from the storms of the coming Winter.

Let not history record that the men who bore with patience the privations of Cowskin Prairie, who endured uncomplainingly the burning heats of a Missouri Summer, and the frosts and snows of a Missouri Winter; that the men who met the enemy at Carthage, at Oak Hills, at Fort Scott, at Lexington, and in numberless lesser battle-fields in Missouri, and met them but to conquer them; that the men who fought so bravely and so well at Elkhorn; that the unpaid soldiery of Missouri were, after so many victories, and after so much suffering, unequal to the great task of achieving the independence of their magnificent State.

Soldiers! I go but to mark the pathway to our homes. Follow me! STERLING PRICE.

THE LATE GEN. A. S. JOHNSTON.

The following general order was issued from headquarters at Corinth, by Gen. Beauregard:

Headquarters, Army of Mississippi,
Corinth, Miss., April 10, 1862.

Soldiers: Your late Commander-in-Chief, Gen. A. S. Johnston, is dead. A fearless soldier, a sagacious captain, a reproachless man, has fallen. One who, in his devotion to our cause, shrank from no sacrifice; one who, animated by a sense of duty and a sublime courage, challenged danger and perished gallantly for his country, while leading forward his brave columns to victory. His signal example of heroism and patriotism, if imitated, will make this army invincible. A grateful country will mourn his loss, revere his name and cherish his many virtues.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding.

EAST TENNESSEE.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Our accounts from East Tennessee represent that the conscription act has occasioned an intense commotion among the milk-and-water patriots of East Tennessee. *Whole counties are rising up and moving toward Kentucky. Such is the harvest that springs from the teachings of that double-dyed traitor, (well called Apollyon,) Brownlow.* Gen. Smith is doing what he can to arrest the stampede; but, as a correspondent informs us, *it is like "damming up the Nile with bulrushes."*

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Gov. Letcher has issued a proclamation, under date of April 28, calling upon the Justices of the Peace in the frontier counties of Virginia to take active measures to apprehend and punish the "spies and disloyal persons who are continually making their way through the frontier counties of this State, and through counties in the possession of the enemy, giving them information detrimental to the Southern Confederacy and to the State of Virginia."

The Petersburgh *Express* notices the arrival of the *Galena* in Hampton Roads, and expresses a belief that "the *Merrimac* will probably go down as soon as a dozen more are added."

"In this day of trial and peril," remarks the Richmond *Inquirer*, "it is refreshing to hear of instances of generous and disinterested patriotism like the following: A gentleman called on the Secretary of the Treasury a few days since, and handed him a bag of gold as a donation to the Government, upon the express condition that his name should be known to no one but the Secretary. Upon counting the gold it was found to amount to $1,900".

The Richmond *Dispatch* says: "The Yankees, in very small force, are still committing depredations in Fauquier and the adjacent counties. A few days since a body of four or five hundred visited Warrenton, and carried off all the stock of medicines of the only two drug stores in the place. When our army fell back from Manassas, the Confederate Government offered to purchase their medicines; but the sale was refused on the plea that there was no other drug-stores in the surrounding country, and the residents of that section could not manage without physic. The result is, the Yankees have bagged the whole of it."

Messrs. West & Johnston, of Richmond, have in press a volume, by Dr. Sheppardson, of Georgia, entitled "War Songs of the South, edited by 'Bohemian,' correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*."

A serious accident occurred to a train on the Charleston Railroad, on April 10, about four miles east of Grand Junction. By the displacement of a pair of trucks, several cars were thrown from the track suddenly, while the train was moving with speed, resulting in the following casualties: Col. W. C. Baily, Macon, Tenn., killed; O. Kennedy, Kentucky, thigh broken; Dr. G. C. Hunter, Macon, Tenn., seriously injured; B. M. Williams, Shelby County, thigh broken; — Simmons, Lafayette County, Miss., badly bruised, and some ten or twelve others slightly injured.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of April 25, says: "For the information of the people, we subjoin a list of the names of those employed to sign the small notes authorized to be issued by the city, by act of the General Assembly: Byrd Chamberlayne, the 75-cent notes; Richard Reins, the 60-cent notes; D. Lyon, the 50-cent notes; F. V. Sutton, the 30-cent notes; G. S. C. Salter, the 25-cent notes; T. M. Ladd and L. Hill, the 10-cent notes."

Hon. Alexander B. Boteler, M. C., from the Tenth District, has been appointed an Aid to His Excellency the Governor of Virginia, with the rank of a Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry, without pay.

Mr. Collier has been elected, by a large majority, to fill the vacancy in the Petersburgh Congressional District, caused by the resignation of Roger A. Pryor.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Commonwealth*, of April 24, says that it has information that Gen. Kirby Smith was at Knoxville on Friday, so that there is no truth in the report of the reoccupation of Nashville by the Confederates. The Federals still have possession of Huntsville.

"Admiralty notices" in the Richmond papers settle the fact that Commodore Tatnall has been in command of the *Merrimac*. They open thus: "*Whereas*, A libel has been filed in the District Court of the Confederate States of America for the Eastern District of Virginia, on the 22d day of April, 1862, by Josiah Tatnall, commander of the Confederate States ship-of-war, the *Virginia*, on behalf as well of the Confederate States as of himself and officers and crew of the said ship, against the brig *Sabeo*, of Providence."

Noticing the arrival of the families of Messrs. Brownlow and Maynard, who have since reached Washington, the Petersburgh *Express* of April 28 says: "We understand that though Messrs. Brownlow and Maynard have shown such unaccountable hostility to the South and its cause, these ladies are firmly attached to the Confederacy."

Dr. L. P. Blackburn, of Arkansas, has taken the horses of the late Gen. A. Sidney Johnston to his plantation, to keep until called for by the relatives of the deceased. *Umpire*, the horse which Col. Merriweather, of Kentucky, presented Gen. Johnston, is as fine a piece of horse-flesh as can be found in the South.

The Richmond *Dispatch* copies the telegram regarding the return of the *Nashville* to Nassau after an unsuccessful attempt to run the blockade at Charleston, and states positively that she has since arrived safely in a Confederate port, with her cargo intact.

Gen. Breckinridge's Brigade lost 705 killed and wounded—one-third the entire force—in the battle of Shiloh.

The Charleston *Courier* learns that many of the planters of Georgia and Alabama, not content with devoting their lands and labor to provision crops, are *making arrangements to attend to the farms and fields of their neighbors, who have gone into the army and have not left laborers at home.* Let the example be followed everywhere.

The ladies' gunboat contributions at Savannah amount to $20,009 20.

The remains of Major Robert B. Armistead, of the Twenty-second Alabama Regiment, who fell at Shiloh, were interred at Montgomery on the 8th inst.

K. P. Battle has been elected President of the Chatham Railroad Company, in North Carolina.

The Third Alabama Regiment has donated $1,600 toward building a gunboat for the defence of Alabama.

A sister of the Yankee General, McClellan, resides in Alabama, and a nephew of his was in the battle of Shiloh, fighting for the Confederates.

The Bank of Cape Fear, N. C., has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the last six months.

The Constitutional Difficulty in the Way of Confiscation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your answer to your correspondent you state, in this day's issue, that, in your view, an act of the State Legislature reënslaving freedmen would be contrary to that provision of the Constitution of the United States which declares that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, except by due process of law." You then ask: "What is due process of law?" and show very conclusively that these words cannot include an act of the Legislature.

But you seem to have overlooked that this provision of the Constitution, upon which you rely, is contained in the ten amendments proposed on the 4th of March, 1789, as a check upon the power of the *National* Government, and which, consequently, have *no* application whatever to the States, "except so far as they are designed for their security against National power." (Withers *vs.* Buckley et. al.; 20 How.; U. S. S. C. R., p. 84. Barrow *vs.* The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore; 7 Peters, p. 247.)

Yet, there can be no doubt that no State law can ever give a rebel slave-owner the right to reclaim his slaves any more than his real estate, if both have been confiscated in pursuance of a *constitutional* act of Congress.

To hold otherwise would be in express contravention to that clause of the Constitution of the United States which provides that:

"This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, &c., &c., &c., shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby—anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

But the great difficulty is that the Constitution also declares that "The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or *forfeiture*, except *during the life of the person* attainted;" and it is not easily perceived how Congress can *constitutionally* confiscate and emancipate slaves *forever*, in the face of this provision. Yours truly,

CONSTITUTION.

New-York, Sunday, April 27, 1862.

The Charge against Capt. De Camp.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of yesterday, a stigma is cast upon the character of Capt. DeCamp, U. S. N., which his friends have every reason to believe is an erroneous statement. A private letter from Capt. DeCamp of the same date, states that he is still in command of the *Iroquois*, in hot pursuit of the enemy. If a Court of Inquiry has been held, his conduct must have been justifiable, or he would not have retained his command. You will confer a favor on a large circle of friends by begging the public to suspend judgment upon an officer who has heretofore borne an honorable name.

A FRIEND TO JUSTICE.

New-York, Friday, May 2.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the Mails by the North American.

The mails by the steamship *North American*, bringing English papers to the 17th ult., reached this City last evening. The news is not so late as that of the *America*, though we find in our files a few extracts of interest.

Anti-Slavery Deputation to Minister Adams.

At 1 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the 16th, His Excellency C. F. Adams, United States Minister, received a deputation of the members of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, at his official residence, to receive an address from the Committee. The deputation consisted of Mr. Samuel Gurney, M. P., Mr. John Ivatt Briscoe, M. P., Hon. A. Kinnaird, M. P., Messrs. Josiah Forster, Henry Sterry, Robert Alsop, Wm. Thomas Sargant, Gerard Ralston, Rev. Dr. Carlile and L. A. Chamerovzow.

The following is the text of the address:

To His Excellency Charles Francis Adams, United States Minister to the Court of St. James.

Sir: The Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society are gratified at being able to offer an address of cordial welcome to an Ambassador from the United States of America to this country, who holds principles in harmony with their own.

This important and elevated office has been most appropriately conferred upon you, Sir, whose sentiments on the subject of Slavery have ever been in sympathy with those of the British nation, and who may be said to inherit them in direct descent from one of the most illustrious Presidents of the American Republic.

The Committee are rejoiced to welcome you as the representative of the first Government of the United States which has taken any active measures toward the removal of Slavery, and they desire to pay it, through you, a tribute of confidence and respect. For many years they have watched with the deepest interest the development in the Northern States of public opinion through all its phases, and anticipated with anxious solicitude the day when a predominance of sentiment against the extension of Slavery should inaugurate a new and a memorable era in the history of the country

The Committee desire to express their unqualified satisfaction at the avowed determination of the President and his Administration to put down the African slave-trade, and consider that the cause of humanity is deeply indebted to them for the decided attitude now assumed against all persons implicated in the prosecution of this most infamous traffic. But, while the measures the United States Government is adopting, are evidence of a resolution which cannot be too highly commended, the Committee respectfully submit that others equally decisive are imperatively required to prevent the abuse of the United States flag for slave-trading purposes. It is notorious that the transatlantic African slave-trade is carried on almost exclusively under cover of that particular flag, and the Committee would, therefore, venture to suggest that the United States Government should, without delay, concert with that of Great Britain the means of preventing the abuse referred to.

The Committee feel it incumbent upon them to express their extreme gratification at the several propositions tending toward abolition, recently introduced to the United States Legislature, more especially those for the removal of Slavery from the District of Columbia, and for according Government aid to any State desirous of emancipating its slaves. While these measures may, indeed, when judged of from the Committee's point of view, fall short of actual right to the oppressed and injured slave, the Committee rejoice in them, and hail them most cordially, as full of promise for the future, and as steps approximating to the absolute requirements of justice and humanity.

The committee view with profound sorrow the unhappy contest between the Northern and the Southern sections of the Republic. In the presence of so appalling a calamity, they can only give utterance to the fervent hope that the fratricidal conflict may soon cease, and peace be restored to the land; and that, with the abolition of the true cause of strife, a common ground of union may be found, and a divided community be again joined in the bonds of brotherhood.

In conclusion, the Committee would assure you, Sir, of their personal esteem and consideration, and of their very sincere desire for the welfare and the prosperity of the nation you represent.

No. 27, New Broad-street, E. C., April 4.

The address having been read by Mr. Chamerovzow, his Excellency made the following reply:

Gentlemen of the Committee—I receive your communication in the spirit in which it is made, and with every desire to reciprocate the friendly sentiments it conveys, as well to your country generally as to yourselves in particular.

The desire of the people of the United States is to extend the blessings to be obtained under free institutions as far as possible, consistently with the preservation of every existing obligation, over the entire surface of their territory. Against the prosecution of this policy an appeal to arms has been taken by a misguided portion of their number. The ultimate effect can only be to accelerate the same general results under circumstances rendered needlessly distressing to all. It is the earnest wish of the Government to see the end so brought about as to avoid all the deplorable consequences that may follow wilful and violent resistance. I trust that those most deeply interested in the issue may avail themselves in season of the means left open for their restoration in safety, and that the common ground for a reunion may be, as you express it, the voluntary removal of the true and only cause of strife.

I think I can assure you that the President's attention is closely fixed upon the subject of the African Slave-trade, and that every effort will be made by the Administration, as far as it is possible under present circumstances, to coöperate with Her Majesty's Government in putting an end to the abuses to which you allude. I am not without hopes that effective means may be found to prevent, for the future, the desecration of the National flag by the pirates engaged in the nefarious traffic.

I pray you to receive my thanks for the very kind allusion you have made to myself, and to assure you of my cordial sympathy with you in the arduous labors in which you have been so long and so honorably engaged.

Hon. A. Kinnaird, Mr. John Ivatt Briscoe, and Mr. Josiah Forster having addressed the Minister on the subject of the memorial, the deputation withdrew.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON TIMES.

The answer of Mr. Adams is formal enough, as befits the representative of a country which knows seriously and practically the questions which these Englishmen only study as amateurs. Mr. Lincoln's representative is, no doubt, attached to his principles and his party. These bring him very near to the opinions of our Anti-Slavery Society, and his views may be generally taken to be the same as those of the deputation which addressed him. But the most reckless assertion of general principles might be sobered by the events which have taken place since the Republicans gained their great victory over the South. The management of the Slavery question in America requires hardly less skill and courage than the management of the war. The election of Mr. Lincoln caused a third of the States of the Union to secede, and several more to halt irresolutely between secession and their old allegiance. Such had been the effect of an attempt to unsettle the relations of master and slave that millions of men have renounced their nationality and taken up arms to break in sunder the country of which they used to be continually boasting. Even the States which have not seceded show their jealousy of the Abolitionist Party by the votes of their Representatives. The proposition to assist the Border States in their voluntary attempts to abolish Slavery met with a strong opposition from that section of members who are returned by those States. The difficulties and dangers of the time have made even the President a Conservative. Mr. Lincoln takes his stand on the Constitution, and would doubtless be as willing as any one to make the largest concessions to the Southerners if they would return to the Union. What the statesmen of Washington dread most is, that the continued obstinacy of the Confederates and the enforced inactivity of the Federal armies through the difficulties of the country, may cause such an outcry at the North as will oblige the Government to use strong measures toward those portions of the slave territory which are in its power. To have full liberty to deal according to circumstances with the Slavery question; to be able either to receive the Confederates with open arms as penitents, or to punish them with severity as rebels, according to the temper which they may display, is the desire of the Northern politicians, and Mr. Adams indicates it clearly enough. But such is not the action of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. To these philanthropists the negro is everything. Whether the 27,000,000 of Americans remain one nation or split into two, is only interesting to them so far as it affects the fortunes of the race they protect. For the efforts of Mr. Lincoln in favor of the blacks, the Society applaud his Government; but they hardly care to think that the first object he has in view is the greatness of a country of white citizens, and that even abolition is with him a less important question than national existence. There may be a general agreement between the Republican Government and our Society, but it is one which the political requirements of the time might go far to destroy.

Special Correspondence of the London Times.

Baltimore, Monday, March 31.

MR. RUSSELL THINKS OF GOING TO THE SCENE OF OPERATIONS.

The expeditionary force is nearly all embarked and concentrated at Fortress Monroe, or on the mainland between the James and York Rivers. Before this letter leaves Boston, *it is probable I shall have reached the scene of operations*, embarking either here or at Alexandria or Washington, as the case may be, with my companions. The General Commanding, and the staff, have not yet gone on board the steamers detailed for their use, but the utmost is done to get stores and all the vast variety of materials connected with such an army and such an expedition in readiness, and no doubt this week will witness remarkable events around Fortress Monroe.

HIS OPINION OF ISLAND NO. 10 AND NEW-ORLEANS.

From Island No. 10 comes an admission of failure, though the bombardment was renewed on the 23th. But it is hoped that, as soon as the river falls, the [illegible] virtually in their hands, notwithstanding the fortifications above Memphis, and the immense levies at Corinth and other places near its shore. *New-Orleans, however, may prove as formidable as Island No. 10.*

THE AMERICAN PRESS AND MR. STANTON.

In one of Wilson's or Audubon's ornithological [illegible] there is an account of the wonder and fierceness of a certain sort of American woodpecker when it was first put in a cage. All the present actions and behavior of the American Press are described to the life in it. At last it began to tear out its own feathers. Here is Mr. Stanton—the man of an hour, the lawyer of yesterday; the hippodamos, the press-tamer of to-day! How he has grown, almost in a moment, into life and power! So did Danton, so did Fouché, so did Robespierre. But, remember, they had no such cause as "the Union." If they thought they had, they were no doubt wrong. If any one desires to read the finest, purest, most highflown works that ever were uttered about liberty, purity and morality, let him turn to the pages of the French Republican journals in the time of the worship of the goddess Reason. Let no one suppose the writers were not sincere, though the lady who sat in the car might have in the flesh undergone the ordeals of the correctional police. Let none suppose that "the Union" now does not fire the Northern heart, and move the souls of those great masses which have lain so long beneath the weight of dollar bags, from the Canadian lakes to the Susquehannah and the Ohio, to-day with a fresh current of thought and feeling; a new arterial system of hope and action has been put into them. One of the great triumphs of their young career is that they have slain the mother that fostered and bore them; which had, however, become a stepmother and tyrannised them to death. There is no one in Congress, there is not in Senate, in House of Representatives, in pulpit, or stump, or in the forum, a man who has a word to say in this year of grace 1862 against a war against the Press compared with which there has been nothing known even in the days of Andrew Marvel. The utmost the boldest journals venture upon is to give warning to their agents to flee from some doubtful wrath to come. And the American people are very glad of it; leastways, they don't appear at all dissatisfied. Here are billiard-table keepers and whisky-drinkers getting up public meetings, and all sorts of interests moving against taxation, but not a man cries out "murder," or even "robbery," far less "fire" at the visible extinction of all life in the Press in its function of giving news. Devotion to the Union cannot do much more. When an American is content to do without news in his newspaper he has exhausted submission and forbearance, and made his sacrifice.

MR. RUSSELL WILL WRITE FROM FORTRESS MONROE, ETC.

My next letter will be from the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe. The *Rinaldo* is still lying off Old Point Comfort, and two French vessels, one the *Catinat*, have hurried up to enjoy the spectacle of a renewed encounter between the knights in armor. The *Racer* is off Charleston, whence comes the rumor of another arrival of arms and munitions, in a steamer which ran the blockade. There is no news yet from the *Nashville*, and the shipowners are by no means happy in their minds. In the forthcoming encounter, one of the opponents of the *Merrimac* intends to try large shells upon her. The Navy Department has given orders for the manufacture of a number of flat-headed bolts, on Whitworth's plan, to pierce the iron plates, if possible. In reference to this matter I may observe that an erroneous impression, for which I am in some degree responsible, appears to have been created in Europe that Capt. Dahlgren is of opinion that shell could be used with effect against armored ships. His theory is that iron shot of a low velocity will prove most destructive, and will solve the problem of meeting such antagonists, when guns have been constructed of adequate calibres. The Government of the United States is quite alive to the importance of this question, and their officers are not at all likely to treat it unskillfully or inefficiently. Even Congress begins to push forward the work, and readily votes money for the construction of an iron fleet, although Stevens' great ram is not altogether approved as a medium of expenditure.

Our Relations with England—The Speech of Mr. Royal Phelps in the State Assembly.

From the London Times.

Hon. Mr. Phelps, when the bill for the fortification of the frontiers was introduced, addressed the House in a speech which, if it was not calculated to flatter the prejudices of his hearers, ought certainly to have approved itself to their reason. He first argued against the propriety of substituting a race of extravagance for the present economical inaction. If America armed, England would arm. If the New York shore of the Lakes were to bristle with cannon, the Canadian shore would soon present a similar aspect. A Sebastopol at Buffalo would merely call up another Sebastopol on the opposite border; and, as the longest purse would win, it was probable that Great Britain might carry the day. But after this practical piece of reasoning, Mr. Phelps proceeded to touch on a far more comprehensive and controvertible topic. He not only deprecated the angry spirit and abusive language in which it was customary with Americans to speak of us and our institutions, but he went a step farther, and declared, with a candor and boldness almost unexampled in such assemblies, that we did not deserve such treatment, inasmuch as in any international differences we for the most part had been clearly in the right and America in the wrong. He said that in the *Trent* affair we were proved to be in the right by the concurrent decisions of all European Governments, including those most cordially disposed toward America. Of our attitude during the civil war, he observed that it was certainly as friendly as that of France, to which no exception was taken, while of our general policy he spoke in terms of unreserved commendation. He remarked that in all recent treaties we had permitted America to gain the advantage; that we had overlooked in the San Juan affair a piece of conduct on the part of the Americans which they, if the decision had been theirs, would probably have resented by instant war; that we had endured their protective and injurious tariffs without retaliating; and that in all such matters we had shown a superior and enlightened liberality. For all these reasons, he thought it inexpedient to express any distrust of Great Britain, or to encourage any ideas of hostility or war by the erection of the defences proposed.

It will be thought on this side of the Atlantic that the speech we have thus summarized was but a moderate and impartial exposition of the truth. Such, indeed, is the fact, but it is a very remarkable speech, nevertheless. *Three months ago it could, perhaps, hardly have been delivered or published with safety, and when we find that on the present occasion it was listened to, if not with assent, at any rate with patience and attentian, we are justified in concluding that the tide of American opinion on this snbject must be upon the turn.* We are confident enough that as passion passes away and reason prevails the Americans will see that they have no reason to complain of us. Some of the rancor generated by former conflicts may still survive, and the vitality, indeed, of these mischievous sentiments ought to suggest to the Americans some misgivings as to the consequences of their own civil war. If they cannot yet forget 1776 and 1812, how long will North and South be in forgetting 1861 and 1862? But of anything like evil purpose to them at this crisis of their national destinies we are certainly innocent. The war was none of our making, nor connected in any way with our policy. We deplored its occurrence, and at first we blamed the seceders for the division they were creating. Then, when we saw more clearly into the case, and discerned that the Declaration of Independence was but the expression of a settled and not unnatural antagonism, we regarded the mischief as irremediable, but we steadily persisted, against our own apparent interests, in standing aloof from the strife. We could not treat nine millions of Americans as rebels and pirates, but we did not recognize them as an independent nation. The practical operation of our neutrality has, of the two, been rather fovorable to the Federals than otherwise, and the disappointments of the South in this respect have certainly been more serious than those of the North. If we have concluded that the partition of the Union had better be accepted, it is because we cannot see our way to any better end. If the South resolutely persists in its assertion of independence, we do not see how the North can conquer it; nor, if the conquest could be effected, do we see how it could be maintained. It would be better for Americans if they could have maintained the Union; but, as they could not do so, and as in failing to do so they have done no worse than other nations before them, we thought it better that they should part with as little harm as possible. The actual course of the war, up to this time, has proved the correctness of our views, and we have little expectation of any decisive evidence to the contrary in the events to come. Our claims, however, at the hands of the Americans are wholly independent of these results, whatever they may be. We claim to have abstained with the most scrupulous care from any cause of offence, to have formed our opinions without prejudice, and to have shaped our policy without the least ill-will. When the Americans can review the case with calm consideration we are certain that a vast majority of the nation will embrace those opinions of which Mr. Phelps' speech seemed the precursor.

National Freedman's Relief Association of the District of Columbia.

A new state of things exists in this community, and important events seem to be rapidly approaching. The blessings of freedom are springing up in the path of a war of rebellion and treason. The contrabands in this District are already numerous, and their numbers are constantly increasing, as others come in from the adjacent rebel State of Virginia, some fleeing from rebel masters to avoid being sent further South; others escaping from the want and privation now being so severely felt in those portions of the country devastated by the rebels themselves, or by contending armies.

They are of both sexes and of all ages, from the tender infant to men and women grown gray and feeble in Slavery. They flee to this District in all the wretchedness and poverty incident to their former condition as chattels, hungry and in rags, their whole appearance piteously appealing for succor. Ignorant of the world, long trained to concealment and deception, [illegible] of sympathy and kindness.

It is a work of [illegible] and Christian benevolence to relieve the wants and educate the minds of this people—children of that God who "hath made of one blood all nations of men;" and for this purpose this Association has been formed. It proposes to act in harmony with the Government of the United States, but to do much which the Government does not and cannot well undertake, viz.: to furnish them with clothing, temporary homes, and employment, to teach them to read and write, to give them such advice and counsel as they may need, and bring them under moral and religious influences.

To this end the Association solicits from the friends of this oppressed people contributions of new clothing suitable for men and boys of this class; calicoes, shirtings, flannels, and garments for women, girls, and infants; and money to aid in carrying out the objects above set forth.

The office and depository of the Association is at No. 15 Four-and-a-Half-street, one door south of Dr. Sunderland's Church.

Packages and money may be sent by express or otherwise to the Treasurer, J. W. Jayne, Esq., Washington, D. C.

H. HAMLIN, President.

J. Van Santvoord, Secretary.

Washington, D. C., April, 1862.

FROM CANADA.

Report on the Reciprocity Treaty, by Mr. A. T. Galt, the Finance Minister of Canada—The Extension of its Provisions Recommended.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Quebec, Friday, April 11, 1862.

As soon as the Committee of the United States House of Representatives had reported on the Reciprocity Treaty, Hon. A. T. Galt, the Canadian Minister of Finance, drew up a counter-blast, in the shape of a report to His Excellency the Governor-General, in Council, which alludes not only to the pamphlet issued by that Committee, but also to the memorial of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Galt commences by an avowal that the legislation of Canada has been designed to promote its own interests, and insists that the diversion of certain kinds of trade from American to Canadian channels is only proof of the wisdom of the means employed—not evidence of a design merely to injure others. He then proceeds to examine whether either party to the treaty has committed an infraction of its spirit, stating that neither has complained of the breaking of its letter. He says that, as the treaty contains no reference to manufactured articles, its intent cannot be affected by the policy of either country relative thereto. He says, however, that the United States did wrong when they imposed consular fees on proof of origin of flour, &c., "which thus became tantamount to a duty, and which were, therefore, after nearly two years of negotiation, finally removed by act of Congress." "In proof," he continues, "that the United States never contemplated any latitude being given to the express words of the treaty, it may be stated that, under the article of timber and lumber, they have subjected to duty all planks and boards which were either in whole or in part planed or tongued and grooved, giving the most restricted sense to the words used, 'unmanufactured in whole or in part.' In further evidence of the views taken by that Government of the 'spirit and intent' of the treaty, it may be stated that they subject to duty flour formed in Canada from American wheat—although Canadian flour is free. So also is lumber, made in Canada out of American saw-logs, subject to duty in the United States."

Mr. Galt then says that if Canada has increased her duties on manufactured goods, so have the United States, and he therefore thinks that neither can complain.

With reference to the commercial policy of the two countries, Mr. Galt points out that the United States favor, by differential duties, articles such as tea imported in American ships at American ports, while there is no such favor shown in Canada to British over American vessels.

As to the canal policy of this country, the throwing off of all tolls, lighthouse dues, &c., from the St. Lawrence route, Mr. Galt defends it, and observes that, although the great forwarding interests of New-York are naturally adverse to it, the Western States regard it as a boon, enhancing the value of their productions, and giving them a free outlet to the ocean, which they used last year to a greater extent than ever, having exported in 1861, by the St. Lawrence, no less than $3,505,511 worth of goods. In a speech he made a few days since in Parliament, he said there were 17,000,000 bushels of grain in store at Chicago, of which half were at once coming down the St. Lawrence canals, under the regulations which let them pass free of tolls and dues of every kind.

Mr. Galt there introduces tables which show—"Firstly, that the average amount of duty levied on dutiable imports from the United States is the same as the average of the last twelve years, and that the variations have been very slight; secondly, that, including free goods, the rate per cent. was lower than any previous year, and much less than half what it was a few years ago; thirdly, that so far from American trade in dutiable and free goods having fallen off within the last three years, it has steadily increased, even during the disturbed state of affairs in 1861."

Admitting, however, that the treaty has promoted trade between Canada and the States, as the figures show:

	Imports from United States into Canada.	Exports from Canada into United States.	Total trade.
1854	$15,533,096	$8,649,000	$24,182,096
1855	20,828,676	16,737,276	37,565,952
1856	22,704,508	17,979,752	40,684,260
1757	20,224,648	13,206,436	33,431,084
1858	15,635,565	11,930,094	27,565,629
1859	17,592,916	13,922,314	31,515,230
1860	17,273,029	18,427,968	35,700,997
1861	21,069,388	14,586,427	35,455,815

Admitting and asserting this, I say, Mr. Galt thinks with the Committee of Congress and the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, that the treaty might be extended, and he recommended this as a fit subject of negociation between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. He says:

"The abolition of the Coasting Laws of both countries on their inland waters, the free purchase and sale of vessels, and the removal of all discrimination on the score of nationality, the extension of the privilege in both countries of buying foreign goods in bond, or by returns of drawback, the addition to the free list of all wooden goods, agricultural implements, machinery, books, and many other articles peculiarly of American manufacture, and the assimilation of the patent laws, all these, and many other topics naturally offer themselves for consideration, and do not appear calculated to cause any serious opposition."

The project of an American *Zollverien*, as suggested by the Committee of Congress, does not meet with Mr. Galt's approval. He says it means that Canada should be required to tax British goods, while admitting those of the United States free, "a state of things that could only accompany a severance of all the ties of affection, nationality and interest that now unite Canada to the mother country."

Futile Rebel Slanders—A Tribute to a Gallant and Faithful Officer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper yesterday contained a letter taken from the Charleston *Mercury*, written by its Richmond correspondent, which does such gross injustice to Col. Bomford, of whom our whole community is so proud, and which is in itself so perfect a specimen of the naked lying which seems to be the corner-stone of the Rebellion, that I condense a few facts relating to Col. Bomford into a short article for your paper.

"Major Bomford, it is said, refuses to be exchanged, on the ground that he is a native of Texas, or something of that sort, and does not wish to fight on the other side." Lying and rebellion seem to be the Siamese twins of crime, judging from our own experience, and we have scripture authority for a blood relationship between them—the first rebel being recorded as the father of lies.

The lie in this case is quite sketchy, and if time and opportunity are given, will doubtless be filled in, and make a brilliant and perfect picture.

Lieut.-Col. James V. Bomford, Sixth Infantry United States Army, is a son of Col. Bomford, of the army, now dead, for many years at the head of one of the bureaus of the War Department. The elder Colonel was born at Poughkeepsie, and the son was born a soldier on Governor's Island. He graduated at West Point, and won great distinction in the Mexican war by the most reckless bravery. A gentleman holding a prominent position in one of the International Boundary Commissions, himself a West Point man, and a fast friend of Col. James V. Bomford, whose position under a former Administration, (not Buchanan's,) as second in authority in the War Department, gave him great facilities for knowing thoroughly the character of all the army officers, recently, before Col. Bomford's exchange, spoke to us of him as the bravest man he knew, and the man best fitted of all his army acquaintances to do dashing service at the head of a brigade.

At the outbreak of the rebellion he was in the interior of Texas, and had just received promotion, with orders to join a regiment in California. Without any command or responsibility, he took advantage of the march of one of the bodies of men surrendered by Twiggs under a pledge of safe transportation out of the country, and traveled with them to reach the coast. These men, it will be recollected, were, by an exquisite refinement of treachery, surrounded by an overwhelming force, and made absolute prisoners of war. Although the men had no direct claim upon Col. Bomford, he would not accept his parole, but with a few other officers of like noble spirit, stood by the men.

There were officers who treated with the rebels, took parole and came home with hands tied for the present fight. Bomford was of a different strain. Eleven months he remained a prisoner, almost entirely cut off from communication with his family at Elizabeth. At length the rebel authorities agreed to exchange him for Gen. McClellan's Western Virginia prisoner, Col. Pegram. For this purpose he was brought across [illegible] Mississippi and Tennessee to Richmond. Here they put him into the same cell with that noble Roman, John M. Botts. On the eve of his release they came to him and demanded as a preliminary his signature to a paper pledging himself to divulge none of the secrets he had learned in his prison house. He refused indignantly, with the memory of eleven months of captivity, just upon the verge of joining his family after years of separation. About to have that opportunity for which the brave soldier most yearns, a battle field in his country's cause, he refused the pledge; he told them he was an old soldier and could stand imprisonment as long as they could inflict it; that to them he would in no way commit himself. Finding him of too stern stuff for intimidation they released him. On the 11th inst. the night Philadelphia train brought him home to Elizabeth, for many years his family residence. His welcome was only second to that which recently greeted the return of the veteran Scott. Men, women and children, crowded about the depôt, and through the streets by the thousands, the bells all rang, cannon fired, the town was light as day with fireworks, and every heart was full and every voice loud in welcome and proud praise.

One of the first to meet Gen. Scott, we heard the old Commander-in-Chief twice over, in the presence of distinguished men thank, with all the old hero's most impressive and warmest manner, Col. Bomford for the noble stand he had taken when in rebel hands, for his faithfulness among the faithless.

Modest as he is brave, the Colonel's manner is as gentle as a woman's, and one can scarcely realize in casually meeting him that he is talking with one of the boldest spirits of our glorious army.

Jerseymen trust this modesty will not be in the way of his promotion, and hope soon to see him at the head of a brigade avenging himself upon his gaolers. Although he has two months' furlough, he says, within two or three weeks he will join his regiment in the field. He seeks no rest, and personally asks no promotion.

J. C.

Elizabeth, N. J., Sunday, April 20, 1862.

Pleas for a Bankrupt Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It seems to me that the opponents of a Bankrupt Law care little for the teachings of our Saviour, which incline our hearts to be merciful towards each other—care little for the wives and children of the unfortunate—care little for the prosperity, industry, good example and public policy of the county, State or nation—and care but little for the voice of the framers of the Constitution and of the just, the wise, and the honorable among our patriots, jurists, statesmen and merchants, who declare such a law necessary at this juncture, and promotive of the general welfare.

Withholding this law punishes "an honest man, the noblest work of God." The honest bankrupt, without the law, has given up all his property to his creditors, leaving only for himself a life, devoid of hope; bound in mind and body, the opportunity of rising to his former position is forever denied him. He is doomed to seek a precarious support for his family and those depending on him. He cannot accept the assistance that friends may offer. He will not act the part of the rogue, nor place his friends within the grasp of those who have no heart, "and their name is legion."

Follow the walk of the honest but unfortunate bankrupt, and see his countenance as former associates pass hurriedly by, with complacent smile, indicating how much more favored their lot than his. They left for him and the class he represents, to develop the wealth of the land, to provide for spanning its rivers, and covering its length and breadth with a net-work of iron, and for opening up its mineral and other resources. They left to his enterprise and generosity to give impetus to the pioneers of agriculture, manufactures, commerce and the arts; to form and aid the great institutions of usefulness and benevolence; and after years of labor, enriching others and adding honor to his country, they see him fall, by no fault of his own, wounded like a brave General foremost in the fight, with no sympathy, with no consoling act for himself or family.

Where shall the honest bankrupt find help? His daily walk for weary months has brought no occupation; his fertile mind has tried every avenue for employment; and to him there seems on earth "no eye to pity, and no arm to save." The suffering of that man's soul each hour exceeds the worst wishes of those who keep him in bondage, and after struggling in vain, time at last reveals a broken-hearted circle, and a desolated home.

Withholding this law does not punish the worldly man and rogue—both hold on to all the property they have, and live upon it despite all creditors and laws. Society suffers by such examples, not only for the day, but the evils growing out of it are for generations. The Bankrupt law giving freedom and relief would induce even the classes just alluded to, to surrender their property. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast;" and to ransom himself an insolvent will give all that he hath thus to be enabled, in his own name, again to enter the field of competition.

In whatever light we view this subject, and I have studied it long, closely and thoroughly, and have advised with the creditor's interest, and with men of the soundest judgment and practical experience, and am satisfied that there should be passed at this session of Congress a general and uniform Bankrupt law.

Argument and illustration could be given to occupy your entire sheet. The single fact, however, of the civil war now raging is sufficient to demand the law. Thousands upon thousands now find themselves ruined. Pass this act, that they may recuperate, and be able to furnish employment to those of the army who may return and need occupation in the peaceful paths of life.

The people of the Southern States not acknowledging the Federal law cannot avail themselves of this act, or such of them only as are loyal to the Union. Would you deprive such of the benefit of the law? It would add to the number of the friends of the Union South, and Northern creditors would not object; because if the Southern debtor be honest, he will pay all he can, law or no law, and if disposed to act otherwise, no collection law can ever reach him, or the property he may have concealed. Under the Bankrupt law, something would be realized from him; or, released from debt, the creditor would receive hereafter the advantage of his activity and industry, which in that country is equal to capital. As an evidence that this law would inure to the benefit of the Northern creditor as against the Southern debtor, I mention the fact that those who have the largest amount due them from that section are in favor of its immediate passage.

AN AMERICAN.

THE NEW MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

Orders to Start—The Proper Route for the Troops to take—Rumored Change in their Destination.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Camp of Troops for New-Mexico,
Lawrence, Kansas, Wednesday, April 16, 1862.

The regiments composing this expedition any column have received orders to march to Fort Riley at as early a day as practicable. The Kansas First leave here to-morrow. The utmost exertions are made to provide transportation. A large number of wagons came in last evening and this morning. Few persons have an idea of the huge preparations necessary to send five or six thousand men to New-Mexico. The outfitting will be done at Fort Riley. The marching of the column to that place seems to be an unnecessary delay. Lawrence is but 32 miles from Fort Leavenworth, whence all the supples must be hauled. Fort Riley is about 150 miles from the former. The difference in time gained by outfitting here would certainly be valuable. There is another point about the route which tells against this Fort Riley movement. The great Sante Fé Road lies only ten miles south of this point. This road is one of the finest natural highways in the world. Commencing at the mouth of the Kansas, it strikes the high divide, or summit of the watershed, separates the streams which flow in to the Missouri and Kansas Rivers, and at some distance out continuing on the main divide between the waters of the Kansas and Arkansas. It is nearly eight hundred miles in length, and is generally in the best traveling order. It would seem to be the best practicable thing for an army to strike that road as speedily as might be. The march to Fort Riley will be by the common prairie roads, through the Kansas Valley, and, after leaving that post, the army will have to strike due south for thirty or forty miles, in order to reach the Santa Fé Road, thus going out of the way at least one hundred miles. The probabilities are that some contractor has a hay stack or beef cattle to be eaten. If New-Mexico is in danger, these troops ought to be hurried forward. If not, they should be sent to Curtis or into the Indian Territory.

Great dissatisfaction exists among the men at the policy carried out in this section. If the men were enabled to leave, not only the Kansas, but the Wisconsin Regiments would disband. A great many Kansas officers are resigning. The general disgust has had its especial manifestation in the First Cavalry, Col. Jennison's. This officer has sent in his resignation, giving as his reason for the act that he cannot conscientiously serve under the Pro-Slavery Generals or policy adopted in this Department. A great many things have occurred to arouse the indignation of the Colonel, who is a man not likely to sit down quietly under real or fancied wrongs. Gen. Denver has always opposed the "Little Chief's" mode of destroying rebellion, and among his first official acts were several orders in relation to the acts of Col. Jennison in Missouri.

There are rumors in town that the troops are not to go to New-Mexico, but to Tennessee and Arkansas. The change would be received with a good deal of pleasure. A great many men are deserting. Not less than 100 have left the First Kansas Cavalry. The Second Kansas is expected here to-day. Its late Colonel, now Gen. Mitchel, will probably take command of this column. Your correspondent will visit Fort Riley, and send you notes of the movements there.

R. J. H.

A Sword for Maj.-Gen. Burnside.

Tiffany & Co. have just completed a very elegant sword, ordered after the victory at Roanoke, by a vote of the Legislature of Rhode Island, for presentation to Gen. Burnside. The shape is that prescribed for an officer of the rank above mentioned—the scabbard being straight, with a gradual narrowing from guard to tip. The blade is one of the productions of Solingen. The hilt and scabbard are of sterling silver, and, in accordance with the prescriptions of the order, are entirely covered with rich gilt, a circumstance which, to our fancy, seriously damages the fine effects of the sculpture.

The hilt is after a design suggested by Augustus Hoppin, Assistant Adjutant General. Its details, grip, guard and shield, are all concomitants of a singularly original conception. The grip is formed by a statuette of the winged Victory, some six inches in height, an original sculpture by the artist of Tiffany. The Goddess stands upon a vase of clouds, her attitude, with the left foot poised on tiptoe, and the long graceful pinions not quite settled into repose, happily expressing the suddenness of her flight. Her face seems wayward cast, as if to scan the field. Her right arm bears aloft a chaplet of laurel, while its companion is disposed across her bosom. From beneath her left hand escapes a streamer, star-spangled and striped. This graceful emblem, caught by the breeze, is wafted over her shoulder, whence, buoyed up by the air, and then gracefully descending, its curved folds shape themselves into the most beautiful guard that could be fashioned. At the foot of the Goddess the shield projects widely over the blade, giving space for a medallion, upon which are placed the initials, A. E. B., in cypher.

The scabbard bands are appropriately decorated. The upper one occupies a length of at least five inches. In its center an heraldic shield bears, in delicate *bas relief*, the arms of the donating commonwealth. Above it is a martial assemblage in nearly full sculpture, banners, spears, and battle-axes, culminating in an open helmet. Below is pendant on each side a garland of laurel intertwined with a ribbon, upon which is inscribed the legend Roanoke. The lower band is formed by a simple spray of laurel in full relief, crossed by a garter bearing the word Union. The tip is likewise ornamented with laurel garlands and finished by a well-executed leopard's head. Between the tip and the middle band is engraved the inscription:

"The State of Rhode Island,
To
Maj.-Gen. AMBROSE EVERETT BURNSIDE,
In testimony of the brilliant victory achieved at Roanoke Island,
On the 8th day of February, 1862."

The cost of this fine presentation is about $800.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....May 2, 1862.

$2,000	U. S. 6s '81..Reg.	97½	50	N. Y. Cen. R.	85¾
80,000	U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	98¾	450	do	85⅝
15,000	do b30	98½	600	do	85⅝
45,000	U. S. 5s '74..Cou.	89¾	250	do	85⅝
3,500	Tre. 7 3-10 p. c. N.	102¾	50	do b10	85⅝
1,200	do ..indorsed.	101¾	100	do b10	85⅝
17,000	U. S. 6s 1 yr. Cer.	99¼	100	do s10	85⅝
2,000	Kentucky State 6s	80	400	Erie R.	37⅝
7,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '77	93¾	200	do	37⅝
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '79	94	50	do b10	37⅝
2,000	do	94½	150	Erie R. Pref'd	62⅜
10,000	Ill. War Loan	92	50	do b30	62¾
25,000	do	92½	550	do	62⅜
5,000	do	92½	50	do b10	62¾
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	57¾	50	do s10	62½
5,000	do	57⅜	50	do s30	62⅝
18,000	Mo. State 6s	51	250	Harlem R.	13⅝
17,000	do	51¼	450	do	13⅝
10,000	do b30	51½	50	Harlem R. Pref.	34
3,000	Cal. State 7s	89¾	250	do	33⅝
2,000	M. State 8p. c. b.	90	20	do	33⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	95½	150	do	33¾
4,000	do	95	50	Mich. Cen. R.	56¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. bds '76	104	50	do	57
5,000	E. 3d m. b. '83.s30.	96½	50	do	57⅛
1,000	Erie 4th m. bds	90	250	do	57⅛
1,000	B. N. Y. & E. 1st m	88	200	do	57⅛
4,000	Har. 1st m. bds	99½	250	do b30	57⅛
2,000	M. So. 1st ex in	92½	10	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	23⅝
1,000	T. & A. 2d. m	62	50	M. S. & N. I. G S.	47¼
1,000	T. & W. 2d ex in	54	50	Panama R. s10	128
1,000	do	55	25	do s30	129
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st m.	52½	50	do	129¼
1,500	Han. & St. Jo. R. R.	45	100	Ill. Cen. R. S....s30	60¾
27	Tradesmen's Bank	95	50	do	60⅝
80	Amer. Ex. Bank	90	50	do s30	60¾
50	do	89½	50	do	60⅝
20	Chatham Bank	80	50	do	61
10	Metropolitan Bank	100½	545	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	19
17	Shoe & Leather Bk.	97½	20	Cleve. Col. & C. R.	112¾
10,000	Amer. Gold..s30.	102¾	150	Cleve. & To. R.	43¾
147,800	do	102⅝	675	do	43⅝
10,000	do ....s10.	102⅝	100	do s60	42¾
5,000	do ....b10.	102¾	100	do s60	43
5,000	do ....b5.	102⅝	1050	C. & Rock I. R.	57¾
5,000	do ....b60.	102⅝	150	do	57⅝
20	Canton Co	13½	50	do b10	57¾
200	Pacific M. S. Co.s60.	111⅝	200	do b10	57⅝
20	do	112	50	do b10	57⅝
20	do	112¼	400	C., B. & Q. R.	65
115	do	112⅝	10	do	64¾
100	do ....s30.	112	100	do s30	65
100	do ....b5.	113	200	Mil. & Pra. DuC. R.	28¾
100	do	113⅝	46	Mil. & P. D. C. 2d P.	59
1,100	Read. R.	45⅞	10	Little Miami R.	100

SECOND BOARD.

$51,000	U. S. 6s '81..Reg	98¾	200	Erie Railway	38⅛
50,000	U. S. 6s '81..Cou	99	500	do	38
5,000	do s5	99	50	Erie R. Pref.	63
5,000	U. S. 6s 1 yr. Cer.	99½	200	do	62¾
25,000	do	99⅝	300	do	62⅞
25,000	Trea. 7 3-10 p. c. N.	102¾	100	Hudson Riv. R.	36⅜
12,000	Ill. War Loan	94	100	do s60	36⅛
14,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	58	50	Harlem Railroad	13½
15,000	Missouri St. 6s	52	50	do b30	14
5,000	do	51½	300	Harlem R. Pref.	34
10,000	E. 3d m. b. '83.b30	97½	100	Mich. Cen. R.	57⅜
1,000	Erie 4th m. bds	90	629	M. S. & N. I. R.	24
900	N. Y. Cen. R.	86⅜	100	do	24⅛
50,000	Amer. Gold..s60.	102⅝	10	Panama R.	129¾
25,000	do	102⅝	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61⅛
50	Pac. M. S. Co..b60.	116⅛	50	do b30	61⅛
150	do	116⅛	150	do	61⅛
250	do	116⅛	100	do b30	61⅛
100	do	116	75	Chi. & Rock Is. R.	58⅛
100	do b60	116¾	25	do	58⅛
15	Clev. & Toledo R.	44	50	do s30	58⅛
100	do	43⅞	200	do b30	58⅛

Friday, May 2—P. M.

The upward excitement on the Stock Exchange to-day is the most marked of any day of the week, the advance on the Railway shares, Railway mortgages and City Bank shares, as well as on Government securities, being from 1 to 2½ ℘ cent. on nearly all descriptions. The Border State Stocks participated in the rise, Missouris selling at 52 ℘ cent., and Tennessees at 58 ℘ cent. The United States Treasury Certificates of 1863 sold at 99½ ℘ cent.; the Treasury Bonds of 1864 at 102½ ℘ cent. currency, *and one million of dollars at par in exchange for Gold.* Among the Railway shares, New-York Central rose rapidly from 85½ to 86½ ℘ cent., finally closing 86⅜@½ ℘ cent. Erie Common shares were done at 38 ℘ cent., and Erie Preference shares at 63 ℘ cent. Some of the Western shares were equally buoyant, especially Rock Island, which sold up to 58⅜@½ ℘ cent., and Michigan Southern, which brought 24½ ℘ cent. Galena was sold at 68⅞ ℘ cent. The excitement on Pacific Mail carried up the price to 116¼@116½ ℘ cent. Some small parcels of Panama were offered and quickly taken at 129½@129¾ ℘ cent.

Late in the afternoon, the full prices of the printed list at the Second Board were maintained, the general market leaving off under considerable excitement, about as follows:

N. Y. Central	86⅜	Pacific	116⅛
Erie	37⅞	Panama	129⅜
Erie Preferred	62⅞	U. S. 6s, 1881	99⅛
Rock Island	58⅛	Treas. 7.30 ℘ cents	102⅜
Toledo	43⅜	Treas. Certificates	99⅜
Galena	68⅜	Gold	102⅜
Illinois Central	61⅛	Hudson	36⅛
Missouris	51⅜	Harlem	13⅜
Tennessees	58	Michigan Southern	24

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares—the rise being general on nearly all descriptions:

New-York	94⅛	Pacific	115
Manhattan	125	Chatham	80
Merchants'	97	Bank of the Republic	92
Merchants' Scrip S'k	97⅛	Bank of N. America	97
Mechanics'	105	Irving	66
America	104⅜	Metropolitan	100⅜
City	112	Market	83
Phœnix	96	Nassau	90
Tradesmen's	95	Shoe and Leather	97⅜
Greenwich	125	Corn Exchange	93⅛
Merch. Exchange	80	Continental	87
Seventh Ward	120	St. Nicholas	83
Commerce	91⅛	Marine	100
Commerce Scrip S'k	82	Imp. & Traders'	98
Broadway	130	Park	104
Ocean	70	Manufac. & Merch	80
American Exchange	90		

The Railway Mortgages were also generally higher and in demand to-day, as follows:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	95⅛	N. Ind. firsts	94
N. Y. C. sixes, sub	90⅜	N. I. Goshen line	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104	M. S. & N. I. s. f.	90⅜
N. Y. Cen. sevens, 76	104	Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	88⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	104⅛	T. H. & Alt. firsts, 7 ℘ c.	95⅛
Erie firsts, '68	104	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ℘ c.	61
Erie seconds, '64	100	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds	16
Erie seconds, '79	100	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	91
Erie thirds, '83	97	Chi. & N. W. firsts	52
Erie fifths, '88	88	Chi. & N. W. int. bonds	70
Buff. N. Y. & E. firsts, '77	88	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	43
Hudson firsts, '69	106	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	103
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	102	Del. & Lack. & W. 2ds	94
Hudson thirds, '75	81⅛	L. E. & Wabash firsts	83
Harlem 1sts, '69-'73	99⅛	L. E. & Wabash 2ds	54⅛
Harlem seconds, '64	94⅜	Mil. & P. D. C. firsts	91⅛
Harlem thirds, '68	75	Gal. & Chicago firsts	100⅜
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	100	Chic. & R. I. firsts	98⅜
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 ℘ c. '82	102	Clev. & Toledo s. f.	90⅜
Chi., B. & Q. firsts 8 ℘ c.	100⅛	N. J. Cen. firsts	105
Mich. S. firsts, 7 ℘ c.	92⅜	N. J. Cen. seconds	100⅜
Mich. S. 2ds, 7 ℘ c.	72⅛		

The price of Gold advanced to 102⅝ ℘ cent. to-day, and Exchange on London to 113@113½ ℘ cent. In the former a large business was done in the forenoon at 102⅝ ℘ cent. The market for Money is 5@6 ℘ cent., and in exceptional cases temporary deposits have been left with the Brokers as low as 4 ℘ cent. At the same time there is considerable activity in Money among and between the Stock Brokers. The Banks deposited nearly $3,000,000 with the United States Treasury to-day, on 5 ℘ cent. interest, leaving only about $2,000,000 for Saturday to fill up the $50,000,000 allowed under the limit of the recent Treasury law. The probability is, that after this source of employment is closed against the Banks and private lenders, that increased difficulty will be encountered in placing loans at call, and the result looked to on the Street is that Money will find its way into the Stocks of the United States, or other reliable dividend securities, at advancing prices. The 20-year United States Stock of 1881 sold this afternoon at 99 ℘ cent., including four months' earned interest. The advance since last Friday is 4¾ ℘ cent., say from 94¼ ℘ cent. The probable additional rise a week hence is to 102½ ℘ cent., or the equivalent of par and accumulated interest. The buyers are more eager at to-day's quotations than at the figure a week ago.

A morning journal says that the Secretary of the Treasury has been advised from this City to sell his 7.30 ℘ cent. Bonds at par for Gold, *or the original issue of United States Notes receivable for Customs.* We do not know how this may be, but we deem it quite sure that Mr. Chase will not accept par for his 7.30 ℘ cent. Bonds in the United States Notes of either issue. It was only the other day that the Sub-Treasury in this City paid out the original issue in small Notes, the same as the new issue. The whole of this issue of $60,000,000 is now in circulation. It is scarcely desirable to recall any part of it at present, since the Government is paying no interest upon its circulation. In reference to the sale of 7.30 ℘ cent. Bonds at par for Gold wherewith to pay the 1st July and 19th August interest on the Public Debt, we doubt not that the Secretary will avail of any favorable opportunity to do so, without disturbing the market for the Bonds or for Gold; in other words, when he can do so *through the Banks*, which want the Bonds and own the Gold. Such a negotiation, to the extent of $1,000,000, was made by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States to-day. The Bonds were taken by certain of the City Banks at par and the Gold will be deposited in the Treasury to-morrow. Further negotiations of the same nature will probably follow before the 1st July, but in no sense to include United States Notes of either issue as the equivalent of Gold.

The threatened difficulty in the annual election of the Chamber of Commerce to which reference was made yesterday was not suffered to pass without notice from some of the old members of the Chamber, who moved the postponement of the election of Secretary until the next monthly meeting in June, and also the appointment of a Select Committee of Inquiry in regard to the anonymous circular and its distribution, directed against Hon. Royal Phelps, the Senior Vice-President of the Chamber. We understand, to-day, that Mr. Phelps has received one or more handsome disclaimers from certain prominent members of the Chamber whose names were used, without authority, in this circular, and a general feeling of indignation is exhibited at the sinister and very unfair proceeding in question.

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $5,207,750, including $100,000 for Customs; payments, $3,883,172; balance, this afternoon, $14,464,720.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the Port of New-York for the week ending May 1, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Entered at the port	$935,101	$495,138	$993,598
Thrown on market	949,070	231,540	1,199,759
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$39,538,834	$26,373,514	$18,078,165
Thrown on market	40,264,393	26,525,119	20,551,691

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,116	$360,878	92	$26,093	476	$140,735
Mf. of Cot'n	1,041	158,019	234	38,423	334	67,326
Mf. of Silk	283	245,386	21	27,771	58	59,257
Mf. of Flax	383	87,290	11	4,695	85	22,404
Miscellan's	173	43,248	12	1,795	1,395	15,216
Total	2,996	$894,821	370	$98,777	2,348	$304,938
		98,777				894,821
Total entered		$993,598	Total marketed			$1,199,759

BANKING & FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR nine Trustees and three Inspectors of Election for the NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY next, May 5, 1862, at the office of the Company, adjoining the Exchange, entrance on Moore-st. The polls will remain open from 1 to 2 P. M.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, May 2, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 28 bbls. Ashes, 11,820 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. and 900 bags Corn Meal, 1,650 bushels Wheat, 168 bushels Corn, 340 bushels Rye, 525 bushels Barley, 2,507 bushels Oats, 725 bushels Malt, 6,717 pkgs. Provisions, and 853 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 70 bbls. Pots at $5 62½; Pearls are scarce and quiet, at $5 62½ ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 2,500 bags Laguayra, for export, on private terms.

COTTON—Is very quiet, at prices ranging from 28c.@29c. for Middlings, ℘ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Limited transactions have been reported in all kinds, at previous nominal quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less freely offered, to-day, and prices have been quoted firmer, especially for shipping brands and extra State, which are most sought after by export buyers. The stormy weather, however, checks business. Sales have been made since our last of 13,400 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 05@$5 15; Inferior to choice extra State at $5 25@$5 50, chiefly at $5 30@$5 35; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5@$5 12½; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 25@$6; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 25 @$6 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$5 50 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 05@$5 15
Extra State	5 25@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 00@ 5 12½
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 25@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25@ 6 10
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 35@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65@ 6 60
Extra Genesee	5 55@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 40@ 7 00

Southern Flour is salable and buoyant. Sales, 1,200 bbls. at $5 45@$6 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair demand, including extra at $5 25@$6 50 ℘ bbl.; sales 1,100 bbls. Rye Flour is in request, at $3@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is selling in lots, at $2 70@$2 80 for Jersey, $3 for choice Western and Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet to-day. The increased firmness of holders, and the unfavorable weather, have had the effect of checking operations. Corn is quoted a shade higher, but is not active. Sales 29,500 bushels at 57½c.@59c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 58c.@59c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canadian, at 39½c.@41c.; Western at 39c.@41c.; State at 41c.@42c. ℘ bushel. Rye continues in request at 81c.@83c., from dock and delivered, ℘ bushel; sales 3,850 bushels. Barley is dull and nominal. 10,000 bushels Canada Peas were sold at 75c. ℘ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago.

	Week end'g April 26.	Since Jan. 1, 1862.	Same time 1861.
Flour, bbls	20,645	316,694	355,406
Wheat, bu	37,847	1,751,508	1,871,768
Corn, bu	171,489	1,841,711	3,177,640
Oats, bu	8,945	217,795	166,300
Rye, bu	21,025	213,072	104,020
Barley, bu	16,901	319,941	273,353

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago.

	Week ending April 26.	Since Jan. 1, 1862.	Same time 1861.
Flour, bbls	25,537	201,935	256,461
Wheat, bush	546,130	1,404,778	838,302
Corn, bush	192,864	490,060	631,495
Oats, bush	33,295	75,115	43,266
Rye, bush	63,390	65,311	1,698
Barley, bush	24,375	87,325	58,281

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store at Chicago, April 26.

	1862.	1861.
Flour, bbls	85,754	60,050
Wheat, bush	2,008,948	1,415,446
Corn, bush	2,460,358	2,094,256
Oats, bush	—	551,054

[illegible]

HOPS—Are selling slowly at former rates, including last year's growth, at 16c.@18c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—Expected large arrivals of Hides from European markets have [illegible] our market. Prices are unsettled, and about 2c. lower, for most descriptions, [illegible]. With large actual arrivals and light sales the market has continued dull [illegible], and without has any marked [illegible]. The principal sales have been: 5,000 Dry Texas Green, at 18c., 6 months; 1,200 Wet Salted Rio Grande, [illegible]; and 3,000 City Slaughtered, [illegible] cash.

LEATHER—Has been quiet, at irregular rates.

METALS—Transactions to-day have been limited; prices unchanged. Referring to the business of the past month, Mr. John Bruce says: "Our market is in a very unsettled and unsatisfactory condition—both buyers and sellers seem to wait for the action of Congress on the proposed revision of the tariff, increasing duties. The articles of Block Tin, Tin Plate, and various other metals, find no competition whatever in the productions of this country, and an increase of 15 or 20 ℘ cent. on them would have no perceptible effect on the volume of business; and in anticipation of such an increase, the importations since January have been large, as shown by the following table of the comparative imports for the first four months of

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Tin, slabs	42,456	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tin and Terne Plate, bxs	251,243	101,037	166,906

NAVAL STORES.—The principal business, to-day, was in Spirits Turpentine, the sales of which comprised 530 bbls., in lots, at $1 47½@$1 50, and 100 bbls., deliverable in June, at $1 55 ℘ gallon. Nothing new to note.

OILS—A very moderate inquiry prevails for Linseed, at 81c.@83c. ℘ gallon. Other descriptions have been very quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered to-day, and prices have favored buyers slightly. The demand has been moderately active. The reported sales add up 2,900 bbls., in lots, at $12 50@$12 75, chiefly at $12 50@$12 62½ for Mess, here; $13, in part, for (2,000 bbls.,) Mess, deliverable in June; $10@$10 25 for Prime ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are more active to-day, at 5¼c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders ℘ lb. Bacon is quiet. Sales 441 boxes at 7c.@7¾c. ℘ lb. Lard is salable and firm. Sales 1,300 bbls. poor to prime at 7⅞c.@8⅝c. ℘ lb. Beef is unaltered. Sales, since our last, 225 bbls. at $14 25 @$15 for extra Mess, and $12 75@$13 75 for plain Mess ℘ bbl. Prime Mess $20; India Mess $22 50@$23 50 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams $16 75@$17 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is in request, at 9c.@16c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@20c. for State ℘ lb. Cheese continues in demand at 6½c.@9c. ℘ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in the Packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	May 1, 1862.	April 1, 1862.	May 1, 1861.
Clear	247	48	[illegible]
Mess	32,769	24,431	[illegible]
Thin Mess	1,032	891	[illegible]
Prime Mess	9,082	7,138	[illegible]
Flank	46	17	[illegible]
Prime	7,950	3,550	[illegible]
Rumps	993	[illegible]	[illegible]
Refuse Mess	600	425	[illegible]
Refuse Prime	617	412	[illegible]
Other Refuse	2,956	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uninspected	30,897	20,808	[illegible]
Grand Total, bbls.	88,089	70,514	[illegible]

BEEF.

Repacked Mess	7,006	4,249	[illegible]
Rep'd Chic. Mess	5,221	3,924	[illegible]
Railroad Beef	59		
Refuse Mess	410	523	[illegible]
Refuse Prime	2		
Other Refuse	756	875	[illegible]
Tcs. Prime Mess	2,076	1,567	[illegible]
Country Mess	724	807	[illegible]
Country Prime	192	347	[illegible]
Uninspected tcs	214	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uninspected bbls	5,139	12,312	[illegible]
Gr'd T'l., tcs. & bbls.	24,790	27,522	[illegible]

RICE—Sales to-day, 1,400 bags East India at $5@$6 ℘ 100 lbs. Messrs. Eugene O'Sullivan & Co. report the stock on hand, May 1, as comprising 266 tcs. Carolina, 32,851 bags cleaned East India, 71,315 bags and mats uncleaned do., do., and 200 casks Para; against 6,571 tcs. Carolina, and 3,100 bags East India, May 1, 1861.

SUGARS—Have been more active. Sales have been made of 1,526 hhds., including Cuba at 6¾c.@8⅛c., and Porto Rico at 7⅛c.@8⅝c.; also 9,000 bags Manila at [illegible], and 146 boxes Havana at [illegible] ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 35,500 lbs., part at [illegible] ℘ lb.

TEAS—The firmness of holders checks transactions, and the market is quiet.

TOBACCO—The business of the past month, Mr. M. Rader reviews thus: "We have passed another month of suspense, as nothing has been done yet with the Tax bill to assure dealers and manufacturers of its real intents; and what little has been sold of Spanish Leaf could only find takers at further reductions. Havana Fillers are now offered at 42c.@47½c.; Cuba, 25c.@30c.; Yara, 40c.@45c., with ample supply for present requirements; about 1,000 bales Havana were exported direct. The demand for Kentucky Leaf has been very limited, partly for the same reasons, partly because foreign buyers are waiting for fuller developments of our political relations with the South. At New-Orleans, which is reported in possession of our forces, there are, according to reliable reports received as late as up to 1st of April last, about 9,000 hhds. for sale, the greater part of which are of inferior quality; [illegible] reopening of that port, go out of the country. This is not as large a stock as usually held in that city at the end of the season, whilst the second-hand stock of the old crop was not over 2,500 hhds., much less than in former years. It is not likely that commercial intercourse will be permitted with that port until at least the whole of the Mississippi Valley and adjacent country is thoroughly pacified and reconciled; in the meanwhile, the crops of Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee are arriving fast here, and there is no doubt that the whole crop will come to this market, except what will be secured by our Western manufacturers for home consumption, who are laying in heavy stocks suitable for their purposes, at very full prices. Advices from Louisville report Lugs at 4½c.@6c., [illegible] Leaf, 6½c.@11½c., and fine grades at 12c.@14c., and over, with large daily sales. Receipts here have been large during the month, and as no sales of magnitude have been made, we find an increase of stocks of 4,000 hhds., but as the principal receivers are but few, they show but little disposition to alter prices except on the lowest grades; [illegible] if the stocks in Virginia should become accessible. The recent samplings show a great deal of improvement in condition and quality, but the [illegible] of heavier grades is still somewhat delayed. We quote Lugs, 7¼c.@8c.; medium, 8¼c.@10c.; good, 11c.@12½c.; fine, 13c.@14c.; [illegible] Latest Baltimore dates state: Maryland Leaf is coming in freely, but a large portion of the receipts continue to be placed in State Warehouse on growers' account. All the samples, however, that are presented meet with ready sale, and prices are considered somewhat stiffer. The sales for the week comprise 500 to 600 hhds. of Maryland. In Ohio descriptions we have no transactions to report; receipts thus far are about equal to same period last year; prices remain firm, however, but nominal in the absence of sales. We continue to quote prices [illegible]: Maryland, inferior to common, $4@$5; good common, $5@$6; middling, $6@$7; good to fine brown, $8@$9; [illegible] colony, $10@$11; upper country, [illegible]; ground leaves, $4@$12. Ohio, inferior to good common, $4@$5; brown and spangled, $6@$7 50; good and fine red and spangled, $8@$9 50; and fine yellow, $10@$13. Dealings in Seed Leaf were exclusively for consumption; [illegible] others are now held beyond the ideas of exporters. Manufactured Tobacco—All speculation has ceased, but a [illegible] others keeps prices firm. Large contracts for Western manufacture have been made [illegible] boring markets, at high figures."

Exportations of American Tobacco for April, 1862.

Destination.	Leaf in hhds.	Stems.	Strips.
Great Britain	190		
Germany	1,078	[illegible]	
France	12		
Holland	26	[illegible]	
Italy	291		
British N. A. Provinces	42		
West Indies	24		
South America	9		
Africa	60		
Belgium	87		
Cowes and a market	1,891		
Total	3,710	66	36

WHISKY—Desirable lots of Western are not plenty, and holders are asking rather higher prices. The demand, however, is moderate. [illegible] Sales were only 525 bbls., at 23½c.@24c., mainly within the range, ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been only moderately active to-day, owing, in part, to the unfavorable weather. Rates are generally very firm. To Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d., chiefly 2s. 4½d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and bags, 7¾d.@8d.; Corn, 7d. ℘ bushel; Beef, 4s. ℘ tc.; Pork, 3s. ℘ bbl.; Petroleum, 5s. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d. ℘ ton; Cheese, 25s.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.@27s. 6d., and Tallow, 50s.@55s. ℘ ton; Tallow, 20s., Oil, 27s. 6d. ℘ ton. To Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, [illegible] ℘ bushel; Pork, 3s. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ℘ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d. ℘ ton; Cheese, 25s.; Oil, 25s.; Tallow, 20s. ℘ ton. To London—Flour, 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, [illegible] ℘ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, [illegible] ℘ tc.; Hops, ½d. ℘ lb.; Butter and Cheese, [illegible]; Bacon and Lard, 25s. ℘ ton; and Tallow, 20s. ℘ ton. For Antwerp—Coffee (2,000 bags) 25s. ℘ ton.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE LADY OF LYONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Cairo says the news from Pittsburgh Landing is of the highest importance, but is not allowed to be telegraphed.

The intelligence from Yorktown is important, as indicating, to some extent, the forwardness of the preparations for the grand attack on the rebel position, which there appears now to be no doubt the rebels intend to wait for, as they are still receiving reinforcements, and exhibit no intention to evacuate their position. No. 1 of our heavy seize batteries, at the mouth of Warmly Creek, was opened on Thursday upon the rebel water-batteries at Yorktown, with excellent effect, so far as could be judged. The rebel vessels in the vicinity beat a hasty retreat after the first shot, and after a few rounds had been fired a reply was elicited from the rebel batteries. The practice was simply to obtain the range, and when this was done the firing ceased. During this exchange of shots no damage was sustained on our side. Yesterday the firing was renewed with vigor, particularly against a rebel gun which has given our men the most trouble, stationed on Yorktown Heights. About twenty rounds had been fired from it against our battery, when it exploded into numberless fragments, killing and wounding a large number of rebels.

The surrender of Fort Macon was not conditioned as the rebels would have us believe. After a bombardment of eleven hours, commencing at 5½ o'clock on Friday morning, the fort was rendered wholly untenable, and the garrison was forced to yield on whatever terms Gen. BURNSIDE saw fit to dictate. During the bombardment there were seven rebels killed, and quite a number wounded, while the National loss was but one man killed and eleven wounded. One of our batteries of breaching guns was established within eleven hundred yards of the fort, and our fire was so destructive that all but three of the guns bearing upon our batteries were dismounted, and all on the opposite side of the fort were placed in like condition. The number of prisoners captured is 400, but it is stated that Col. WHITE, who commanded the fort, with 150 of his men, were subsequently released on parole.

All the additional intelligence we have in reference to the capture of New-Orleans, is received from the rebels, by way of Fortress Monroe. From indications which have been permitted to leak out, it seems that the success is even more important than at first appeared. The redoubtable Commodore HOLLINS, who passed through Columbia, S. C., on Saturday on his way to Richmond, expresses himself as perfectly amazed at the fall of the city, as there were one hundred heavy guns in position on the levee below, and the iron-clad *Louisiana* was ready and waiting, while numerous boarding parties had been organized to board and take the National vessels at all hazards. It appears to be certain that the *Louisiana* was engaged in some manner, as information had been received in Norfolk that McINTOSH, her commander, had been wounded. It is also stated that Capt. HUGER, supposed to have commanded the rebel gunboat *McRae*, was mortally wounded. All these hints prove that the Crescent City was not gained by the National forces without a desperate struggle. At last accounts it was held by a battalion of marines from Commodore FARRAGUT'S squadron, and Gen. BUTLER'S forces were within a few miles of the city, having approached by way of Lake Pontchartrain.

A dispatch, which comes *up* the Mississippi, from Commodore FOOTE'S flotilla, announces that Baton Rouge, La., has been captured by our forces.

A letter dated Ship Island, April 13, states that the steamer *Mississippi*, Capt. SAMPSON, with 1,800 troops, and the ship *North America*, Capt. COLLIER, also with troops, would both proceed to the Mississippi River, on April 15, the ship in tow of the steamer.

The official figures of our losses in the great battles of the 6th and 7th ult. foot up as follows:

Total killed	1,735
Total wounded	7,882
Total missing	4,044
Grand total killed, wounded and missing	13,661

With reference to the rumored new rebel movement in the Southwest, the St. Louis *Republican*, of Tuesday, says: "Our information is conclusive, almost, as to the evacuation of Corinth by the rebels, though we have no explanation of this unexpected move. Additional transportation has been ordered by Gen. HALLECK, and preparations are making for the prompt pursuit of the fugacious enemy. By the time these are finished, it is thought the roads will be in a decent condition for travel, and as the several columns are already in readiness to march, the advance will not be delayed longer than may be required to obtain the extra wagons and horses, for which requisitions have been sent. It seems to be established that BEAUREGARD has fixed upon Grand Junction, Tennessee, as his new point of concentration for the defence of Memphis. We suppose he has good military reasons for this falling back and change of line, though they are not apparent, unless he is endeavoring to gain time, in the hope of receiving additional reinforcements."

The Nashville *Union*, of the 29th, says: "We learn that the companies of Capts. HAWKINS and CATTLE, raised in this city for the rebel army, were captured at Bridgeport on the Tennessee River, at the crossing of the Chattanooga Railroad, by some troops of Gen. MITCHELL'S Division. Some 300 in all have been captured, of whom 125 have been brought here, the rest were to have arrived here last night. The capture of the bridge is a very important achievement."

The news from the rebel States which we publish this morning will be found highly interesting. A panic on the subject of food is beginning to prevail in Virginia, and, though some of the papers pronounce it to be causeless and senseless, it is easy to see that it is not so regarded by the people. It is curious to note with what pertinacity the rebel papers insist that their cause is still progressing favorably, when, as the Richmond *Dispatch* says, "the Yankees are gathering fast around" the rebels, who are "getting into what might be called a very tight place."

Something is evidently the matter with the *Merrimac*. The rebels will not tell us exactly what it is, but dark hints of trouble are thrown out. One account states that all the commissioned officers attached to her have resigned, from TATNALL down. They are, perhaps, a little afraid of the preparations which have been made for her reception in Hampton Roads. An explanation in our latest dispatch states that the Rebel Government wanted TATNALL to run the blockade and go up York River, but TATNALL didn't want to, and so resigned.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Thursday, states that cotton and tobacco are arriving in large quantities from Tennessee. The receipts of cotton from Nashville alone during the last week will amount to 1,000 bales. Cotton is arriving in Nashville from plantations in the interior, at the rate of two hundred bales per day.

Under date of April 8, JEFF. DAVIS proclaimed martial law over the department of East Tennessee, under the command of Major-Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, and the suspension of all civil jurisdiction, except in certain Courts, and also the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. There are indications, however, that the reign of JEFF. DAVIS in East Tennessee is rapidly coming to a close. A dispatch from Cumberland Gap states that on the 14th inst., Gen. MORGAN assigned Gen. JAMES C. SPEARS the command of four Tennessee Regiments. Other regiments of refugees from Eastern Tennessee are rapidly filling up.

GOV. JOHNSON does not seem to have purged the Common Council of Nashville of traitorous members. A resolution requiring the teachers in the public schools of the city to take the oath of allegiance, was rejected by that body, notwithstanding the fact that the instructors are using a scurrilous text-book known as "the Confederate Primer."

Dr. WILLIAM HUNT, brother-in-law of Parson BROWNLOW, who was confined in the Confederate Prison at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, from Dec. 21, 1861, to Jan. 8, 1862, has arrived at Nashville. He tells terrible stories of the barbarities inflicted upon him and his comrades. There were 128 Tennesseeans and 498 prisoners-of-war, confined at Tuscaloosa. They were divided into squads of 24 or 25, each one of which was crammed into a room 16 by 17 feet, with two windows and a door. Frequently there were as many as 13 sick at once in one of these apartments.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of War to report the present condition of the Military Asylum. A bill introduced by Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, to limit the number of Major and Brigadier-Generals in the army, was referred to the Military Committee. The same Committee was directed to inquire into the expediency of providing for appointments to the Marine Corps the same as to the Naval Academy. The Homestead bill was debated briefly, and postponed until Monday. A Message was received from the President, assuming the responsibility for the arrest of Gen. STONE, in the terms already stated in the TIMES. The Confiscation bill was then debated until the adjournment, which was until Monday.

In the House, a bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce and passed, which grants additional power to the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to the collection of the duties on imports. It has special reference to the recent occupation of New-Orleans by the National forces. The Army Appropriation bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. The Pension bill, after a brief debate, was postponed until Tuesday. A memorial from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, in favor of a tax upon all sales of merchandize, was presented by Mr. ODELL. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on private bills, and during the proceedings Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, made a personal explanation in regard to his charge against Gen. W. F. SMITH. He gave the authority for his statement that the General was intoxicated, and read in contradiction a paper signed by the officers of the Vermont brigade, asserting that the charge of intoxication was absolutely false, and expressing the utmost confidence in Gen. SMITH. Mr. MORRILL disclaimed any intention to do injustice. Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, followed in a vindication of Gen. GRANT from certain charges which had been made against him. The time until the adjournment was taken up with personal explanations. The House also adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

The new iron-clad steamer *Ironsides*, it is expected, will be launched from the yard of CRAMP & SON, Kensington, some day next week, though the exact time has not been fixed upon. All the plating intended to be put on the vessel previous to launching is now in place, and workmen are now engaged in the interior of the vessel, arranging her for the reception of machinery, &c.

The submarine iron propeller, built at NEAME & LEVY'S, Philadelphia, for the Government, from plans furnished by the inventor, Mr. VILLEROY, was launched on Thursday, and removed to the Navy-yard during the afternoon. The propeller is built of boiler iron, and is 65 feet long, 6 feet deep, and 5 feet wide, and is sharp at each end, and perfectly round. She is somewhat larger at one end, where there is a single opening for the entrance of the crew that are to work her. When in, the door is closed, and fastened upon the inside. She is then sunk by means of water, and moved in any direction, by means of small paddles or propellers, twelve of which are placed on each side. There is a man-hole in the bottom of this craft, intended for the egress of a man in submarine armor, whenever such a step is necessary to carry out the designs of any contemplated expedition.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, under date of Baltimore, April 25, says: "I learn that the Union iron-clad gunboat *Galena* had arrived at Fortress Monroe, but slightly injured a portion of her machinery *en route* from New-York, which will require a day or two to repair. A person came up this morning to procure the needed articles here to make the necessary repairs. She was lying anchored near Newport's News. It seems, however, as if there was a little mystery connected with this ship. Some surmise she got aground. The Government, however, make no such revelations."

Gen. SIGEL having recently received an intimation that some of his countrymen were desirous of contributing toward a testimonial for his benefit, replied that if they were desirous of doing something that would be appreciated by him, they could do nothing more fitting or appropriate than to raise some $20,000 or $30,000 for the benefit of the families of German volunteers.

Hon. THOMAS P. PORTER, late Speaker of the Kentucky State Senate, and MARSHALL CARTER, son of Dr. J. C. CARTER, after several months among the rebels in the seceding States, returned to their homes in Versailles, Ky., on Saturday last. They were at once arrested by the Provost-Marshal of Lexington, and sent North for safe keeping.

State Senator HARDIN writes from Little Falls under date of April 29: "I regret the publication of the Legislative Address and Resolutions with my signature omitted. Subscribing, as I do, to the principles of the movement instituted to strengthen the arm of our National Administration, and procure concert of action with the friends of the *Union* in this day of its peril, I cheerfully acquiesced in the action of the Committee, in drafting the Address, and approved of the Resolutions."

Adjt.-Gen. BUCKINGHAM, of Ohio, has resigned to accept a Brigadier-Generalship of Volunteers.

Gov. GAMBLE, of Missouri, has issued a call for the State Convention to convene in special session, at Jefferson City, on the first Monday in June. The main reason for the call is that the State may be divided into new Congressional Districts, according to the representative ratio made from the Census of 1860.

The Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Princeton (N. J.) Theological Seminary was celebrated on Wednesday last. In the morning, a meeting of the alumni was held, at which spirited and eloquent addresses were made, and in the afternoon a collation was served up. During the repast, Rev. Dr. POTTS mentioned that one of the most effective speeches of the day was made at the Board of Trustees, at which one of the members, for himself and brother, gave to the institution $50,000 *as the fiftieth birthday present*, and moved a vote of thanks by the Alumni to R. L. & A. STUART, of New-York, for the princely gift, which was unanimously adopted. At 3 o'clock a discourse was delivered by Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE, of Albany. It was a highly finished production upon the operations and powerful influence exerted by the Seminary—mentioning especially the bounty by which it had been sustained, the large number of graduates, whose usefulness was now felt in every part of the world, and in every department of human energy; its conservative influence, especially during the present troubles of our country, and its catholic spirit toward all other denominations. During the half-century of its existence, 2,422 students have been connected with the Seminary, of whom 1,937 are still living.

Brig.-Gen. S. D. STURGIS has issued a general order, under date of April 25, forbidding the mustering of Indians into the United States service in the District of Kansas.

Fourteen Indiana regiments and two batteries of artillery engaged in the battle of Shiloh, lost 179 killed, 1,060 wounded, and 34 missing; total, 1,273.

The "Ladies Home for Wounded and Disabled Soldiers" was formally opened yesterday afternoon, corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street. Mayor OPDYKE presided, and addresses were made by Chancellor FERRIS, Hon. JAMES R. BRIGGS, Rev. Mr. COOKMAN, VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., Brig.-Gen. ANDERSON and others. The building will accommodate about 400 patients, and is admirably adapted to the purpose, having been erected as a foundling hospital.

A case of peculiar character, touching the rights of tenants in common, and incidentally placing an estimate upon the value of advertisements in the *Tribune*, has just been decided on appeal at General Term of the Common Pleas. There appears to have been a wide difference in the views of the two Courts before which the case came—below and on appeal—in respect to the merits of the questions involved. In the Surrogate's Court the will of the late PATRICK MATTHEWS was admitted to probate. The will leaves to the mother of the deceased about $2,000, his entire estate.

There was increased excitement in the Stock Market yesterday. The Government Six per Cents rose to 99⅝ ℔ cent., and a number of Treasury Bonds sold at par for gold equivalent to 102½ ℔ cent. currency. Gold advanced to 102½, and Exchange on London to 113@113½ ℔ cent.

Business was again seriously impeded by the stormy weather, yesterday. Flour was in fair demand at a shade higher prices. Wheat was inactive. Corn was lightly dealt in, but was a trifle dearer. Provisions were moderately active, at essentially unaltered figures. Whisky was in request, and was advancing. Sugars, Coffee, and Spirits Turpentine were brisker, the latter article at a further rise in prices. Metals, Oils, Cotton, Molasses, Hides, Leather, Hay, Hops, Fruit, Seeds, Spices, Teas, and Whalebone were quiet. The most successful auction sale of dry goods was one of ribbons. Freights were not very active; rates, however, tended upward.

The Prospect in the Southwest.

The rebel plan of campaign and line of operations in the Southwest was, until a brief time ago, sufficiently grand and comprehensive. Their lines swept from the Cumberland Mountains through Central Kentucky—with "impregnable" works at all important points—crossed the Mississippi at Columbus, from thence continued to the westernmost verge of Missouri, with outposts extending through the Indian and New-Mexican frontiers to the mountains of the Sierra Madre; and of the whole vast country south of this to the Gulf of Mexico, they were in undisputed possession. Now, their defensive line in the Southwest is contracted to a semicircle of a hundred miles in the rear of Memphis. Here have been concentrated all the detachments of their army lately in Kentucky and Central Tennessee, those from Missouri and Arkansas, and those from the Gulf coast, magnified, too, by brigades and regiments from Virginia and the Atlantic States to its south. Here is likely any day now to be fought another great battle—the decisive battle of the Mississippi Valley.

The rebels, in thus concentrating their entire Southwestern army, have greatly simplified, for both belligerents, the operations of the campaign. A battle lost or won now must decide far more than any previous battle has settled. If lost to the rebels, it will decide at once the fate of at least six rebel States; for neither in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana or Texas, is it possible for them to raise again an army which can dispute our march at any point.

The conflux of the various detachments of the rebel armies within this brief line, has enabled the scattered detachments of our army also to concentrate. Wherever, along the former long rebel line, a National column confronted a rebel column,—from there the former has departed with the latter to confront it again upon its new ground. And now we have an army near Corinth worthy of the greatness of the issues which it has come to settle. A telegram, published by authority, puts the number of effective men now under Gen. HALLECK, on the Tennessee, at 166,000. Beside this, the superiority of our force has enabled us to throw out detachments to operate upon the enemy's flank. The column of Gen. MITCHEL, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, the armed flotilla of Commodore FOOTE on the river, and the columns of Gens. CURTIS and STEELE, wherever they may be, are in positions to prevent his retreat southward or westward, in case he should attempt to fall back in either direction. BEAUREGARD'S field is practically contracted to the short stretch of less than a hundred miles, from Corinth to Memphis.

When the rebels took position at Corinth, their communications were yet perfect with all the rebel States eastward, southward and westward. And they did not foresee the subsequent movement upon Huntsville, which destroyed their eastern connection, nor that toward the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, which threatened one, and that upon New-Orleans, which destroyed the other, of their southern connections; nor the successes of Commodore FOOTE, which immediately menaced Memphis in front. Since these occurrences, and their failure at Shiloh on the 6th and 7th ult., their position at Corinth has been vastly weakened. Indeed, it has been rendered quite a desperate one. Were escape possible, it might be expected that their army would at once move to a more eligible situation. The only thing possible for them is to draw closer around Memphis, gather in all their strength, and, with the energy of desperation, fight for the possession of the last foothold left them by an inexorable foe.

Rumors begin to come thick and fast from the rebels in Virginia, as well as from our own army in the Southwest, that BEAUREGARD is evacuating Corinth. In an official dispatch published yesterday, Gen. WOOL stated positively that the rebels had evacuated it and fallen back upon Memphis. Gen. WOOL probably had no other authority for his statement than the Richmond newspapers; and they, we now find, put it forth merely as a current rumor. But nothing could be more likely than that the rebel General has fallen back from Corinth. Whether he would at once give up his whole defensive line, and retire upon Memphis without a contest, is exceedingly doubtful. If he has done so, he must surely be hopeless of success.

At a point about midway between Corinth and Memphis is a railway station known as Grand Junction, where the Mississippi Central Railroad intersects with the Memphis and Charleston Road, and which is said to be a strategic point vastly superior to what Corinth now is. There have been rumors for some time that BEAUREGARD was only holding Corinth until he could get fortifications completed *there*. There is no doubt that if it would be a better place for him to fight than Corinth, it will be a worse one for us in very many respects, more especially as we will be removed by just so much from our base of supplies, which is Pittsburgh or vicinity. But if Grand Junction was the most desirable place for him ten days ago, it is much less desirable now since we have captured New-Orleans. His retreat to the Southern Metropolis is cut off, and he is literally, in any event, crowded forward upon Memphis.

Under these circumstances, if BEAUREGARD has been, or is to be, permitted to retire from Corinth, there remains nothing for him but, as a last throw, to stake the rebel fortunes upon a battle at Grand Junction or at Memphis. He cannot give up the contest without a fight; and as his army and himself must see that this is now their last opportunity, they may hope, by adding desperation to numbers, to achieve a success. But every calm observer, on surveying the situation of the two armies, must see that such a thing is, humanly speaking, not within the limits of the possible. The facts in the case, however, will soon pass into history.

A Farrago to Farragut.

The official epistle of Mayor MONROE, of New-Orleans, in reply to Commodore FARRAGUT'S demand for a surrender of the City, has no doubt set the whole country in a broad grin; and if rebellion has not dried up all the springs of mirth in the Southern nature, the rebels themselves must be moved to saturnine laughter by its farrago of bombast, impotence and conceit. It must have been a fine study of facial effect to see the plain, practical-minded sailor FARRAGUT, perusing, on board his flagship off the levee, the queer rigmarole he received in reply to his pointed demand for the surrender of the city; and if he waits till he unravels this metaphysical puzzle before taking possession, the accumulations of Mississippi mud will have carried the delta ten miles further into the Gulf. FARRAGUT made a very definite demand, namely, "the unqualified surrender of the City, and that the emblem of the sovereignty of the United States be hoisted over the City Hall, Mint and Custom-house, by meridian this day, and all flags and other emblems of sovereignty other than this of the United States be removed from all the public buildings by that hour."

In reply, the Mayor, whom FARRAGUT quite unnecessarily dubbs "His Excellency," lays about him in a series of high chivalrous flourishes, and the only passage that's at all pat to the purpose is that in which he swears he cannot find in his "entire constituency so desperate or wretched a renegade as would dare to profane with his own hands the sacred emblem of our aspirations"—which FARRAGUT would perhaps interpret to mean, a refusal to haul down the bastard rag of rebellion. But what must the gallant sailor have thought of the magnificent puff he receives from His Honor? He is assured that his nature is a "noble" one—"deluded," however, His Excellency thinks. His Honor's nature is also manifestly a "noble" one, for he "knows how to appreciate the emotions," etc. As for the Mayor's "constituency," *their* nature is not only "noble," but gallant, sensitive, susceptible and honorable. "You have a gallant people to administrate [whatever that may mean] during your occupancy of this city—a people sensitive to all that can in the least affect their dignity and self-respect." Which would hardly tally with what FARRAGUT had seen of them, as they had only the day before ordered women and children who welcomed the reappearance of the old flag to be shot in the streets, and then, leaving "dignity" to take care of itself, fled like a panic-stricken herd! "Pray, Sir, do not fail to regard their susceptibilities." Oh, rare old Rigdum Funidos of a Mayor! His name has not the Gallic guise, else one could swear he was some fussy "first-family" Creole, with the grammar and rhetoric of the negro camp-meeting. But there is a sting in the tail of his letter that makes one question whether he is not quite as much of a knave as a fool. Swelling with impotent rage, he begs Commander FARRAGUT to understand that they "will not allow themselves to be insulted by the interference of such as have rendered themselves odious and contemptible *by their dastardly desertion of our cause* in the mighty struggle," etc., etc. Now, if this means anything, it means that the process of shooting down all such as show their love for the "old flag" will continue, as well as all the other atrocities of rebellion which the "noble nature" of Mr. Mayor and his mates may dictate! Let us hope that ere this time protection has been brought to the Union men of New-Orleans, and that they are no longer exposed to the tender mercies of those "sensitive and susceptible" monsters.

MR. SEWARD ON THE MEXICAN QUESTION.—The attitude assumed by the American Government toward the allied movements in Mexico, is very clearly stated in a circular dispatch of Mr SEWARD, which we reproduce from our Paris files. The Allies are not only distinctly advised of the indisposition of our people to see a direct interposition of European influence in the domestic affairs of any State on this continent, but they are warned that the mere presence of their land and naval forces on the scene, while the Reactionists inaugurate and prosecute their revolution against the existing Government, is equivalent to active intervention, and must be regarded here with the utmost disfavor. The language of the Secretary amounts, in fact, to a vigorous protest against the policy of the Allies.

The Tax Bill in the Senate.

It is rumored that the Senate will decline to substitute any other measure for the Tax bill passed in the House, pleading the want of time for the discussion of the scheme advocated by the Boston Board of Trade and the New-York Chamber of Commerce. The plea is frivolous. The bill passed by the House is a monstrosity, deformed by these, among a variety of other defects:

1. It creates a machinery of collection, costing twenty per cent. of the revenue collected.
2. It establishes a system of domiciliary visitation and inquisition, to which no free people can submit.
3. It taxes in the most offensive way a hundred articles, where the taxation of ten would be equally productive.
4. It makes no attempt to apportion the taxation according to the dictates of the Constitution, and may, therefore, be successfully contested by the reluctant tax-payer.
5. The burden of taxation will fall heavily upon some portions of the Union, while others will be practically exempt.
6. The revenue, in the opinion of those more conversant with such topics than any member of the Senate or House, will fall greatly below the estimate.
7. The taxes are levied unequally and inequitably, so that no portion of the public is satisfied with the bill.
8. It has been framed in entire disregard of the experience of other nations, who have brought the knowledge of a thousand years to bear on the matter.

The time required to make a measure thus radically vicious at all commensurate to the public wants and well-being might well appal the Senate, and lead it to adopt some less objectionable scheme. The plan of the Boston Board of Trade, or, more correctly, of Mr. HAIGHT, the intelligent Representative of the Westchester District of this State, is such a scheme. It proposes by a tax of one per cent on all sales, to be collected by the sale of stamps at the Government Post-offices and other public offices, to raise a revenue exceeding that promised by the House Committee of Ways and Means. This plan has these palpable advantages:

1. It requires no new and expensive machinery of collection.
2. It avoids all interference with the sanctities of home and the liberty of the person.
3. It is confined to a single subject, and falls with imperceptible weight upon the community.
4. It consequently challenges no constitutional discussion as to its legality.
5. It is a step in advance of the revenue legislation of all other nations of the world.
6. Its advantages are so evident that the same discussion required to tinker one section of the House Tax bill will place the entire merits of the measure in the broadest light.
7. And once enacted as a law, it could take effect as soon as stamps could be engraved and printed; whereas, to establish the complicated machinery of the House bill, a year would be required.

Let us hear no more about the want of time. If the present bill be insisted upon, it will be because the army of officeholders it creates is wanted for political purposes, and will be had, whatever damage the interests of the public may suffer.

CROCKER AND CASSIDY.—Very unpleasant doubts have surrounded the capture of Col. CROCKER and Major CASSIDY, of a New-York regiment. The very general impression in the army at Yorktown has been that the two deliberately, and with treasonable purpose, went over to the enemy, endeavoring at the same time to leave behind the impression that they were involuntary prisoners. If this were so, they have certainly failed to convey that impression to the rebels. According to the Richmond papers, the two gentlemen have been kept in close confinement with other prisoners, and, conveyed to Richmond, have been placed in the common town jail. It is too evident, that while censurable for the grossest imprudence, the culprits are not the traitors they have been prematurely adjudged.

THE SURRENDER OF THE FORT MACON GARRISON.—The only accounts thus far received from Fort Macon trickle through rebel channels. There is enough, however, to discredit the statement that the surrender was conditional. When the rebel rag was hauled down, the fort, we are told, was wholly untenable, and its garrison at the mercy of our forces. There was not the slightest ground for negotiation on the part of the National commander. It will require, therefore, something more than rebel authority to satisfy us that Gen. BURNSIDE, with his enemy entirely in his power, departed so far from the fixed precedents of the war as to make terms with traitors. It will be only a day or two before our own accounts will be at hand, and we can afford to wait for the truth.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.—It is understood that a Board recently appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to examine the Stevens Battery, have, after a full investigation, reported that it should be finished, but that some modifications be made in the details of the work remaining to be done.

The question of building the Battery having been decided, at last, we trust the Secretary will now go ahead and order the completion of the formidable vessel without delay.

The Steamship America, &c.

HALIFAX, Friday, May 2.

The steamship *America* sailed at 9 o'clock last evening for Boston, where she will be due on Saturday morning.

The steamship *Canada*, from Boston, arrived here at 2¼ o'clock this morning, and sailed again at 5 o'clock for Liverpool.

The freight-steamer *British Queen*, from Liverpool on the 19th of April, has arrived here. She brings a duplicate of the *America's* news.

The Canada Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Friday, May 2.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, hence for Liverpool, will call off Cape Race, weather permitting, for dispatches. She is due there about midnight to-morrow night.

The Oswego Canal.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Friday, May 2.

The mud lock on the Oswego Canal is in complete order, and three loaded boats from Oswego reached this city last night.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Rumored Intention of the Border States Men to Withdraw from Congress.

Passage of a Bill in the House to Prevent Fraudulent Clearances.

CONFISCATION IN THE SENATE.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 2.

RUMORED MOVEMENT AMONG THE BORDER STATES CONGRESSMEN.

The town was startled by a rumor to-day that all the members of Congress from the Border Slave States, and a number of conservative sympathizers from other States, were seriously considering the propriety of withdrawing in a body from the Senate and the House, and thus precipitating a decision by the people of the whole country on the radical measures of confiscation and emancipation. Although such a movement could not rally a large strength in Congress, any defection of the kind would have a most injurious effect in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Maryland, and give new hope to the slumbering secession element in those States. The wisest course would be to let the President deal with the unconstitutional acts of Congress. He has the wisdom and courage for the crisis, and will not fear the responsibility.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Army Appropriation bill reported to-day contains items amounting to $226,283,000 for the pay of the volunteers; $78,586,000 for subsistence in kind to the regulars and volunteers; $36,000,000 for the Quartermaster's Department; $500,000 for the extension and working of the military telegraph lines, and $13,000,000 for the purchase and manufacture of arms, etc., and besides other appropriations $20,000,000 for bounty to the two years' volunteers, and the widows and heirs of those who have died or been killed in the military service of the United States.

A LOYAL MAN HUNG IN RICHMOND.

The rebel Government have this week hung a man in Richmond, a loyal citizen of the United States, charged with being a National spy. The United States Government, last Winter, arrested one SMITHSON, a Washington City banker, on the most indubitable evidence that he was a Confederate spy and communicated treasonable matter daily to JEFF. DAVIS. SMITHSON was consigned to Fort Lafayette, but since the rebel Government has set the example of hanging such offenders, Mr. SMITHSON'S friends in the South will not be surprised, perhaps, to learn that he is made to suffer the same doom. The subject has recently received the attention of our Government, but its decision is not announced.

FRAUDULENT CLEARANCES TO BE PREVENTED.

The House passed an important bill to-day, at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, instructing all Collectors of Ports to refuse clearances to vessels clearing for foreign or domestic ports, if there be anything to induce the suspicion that the trade is contraband, and the goods designed for a Confederate port. An immense trade has been carried on between Baltimore and the Rappahannock and York Rivers for a year past by fraudulent clearances, and the Secretary would have done better service by having this law passed ten months ago. The Confederates have now scarcely any ports into which to run vessels.

THE TAX BILL.

There need be no fear of the failure of Congress to pass the Tax bill. But its delay is doubtless dishonest, the object being, in all probability, to enable the hasty speculators and monopolists to get their "loads" off.

GEN. MITCHEL PROMOTED.

Brig.-Gen. MITCHEL has been nominated to the Senate as a Major-General of Volunteers.

The Senate to-day confirmed the appointment of Brig.-Gens. MITCHEL and ORD to be Major-Generals of Volunteers, and Capt. JOHN GIBBON, of the Fourth Artillery, to be Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

FLETCHER HARPER has visited Washington to relieve *Harper's Weekly* from the interdict of the War Department against its sale at Fortress Monroe. He proved a skillful diplomatist, and got his enterprising journal out of trouble. The only serious effect of the *Weekly's* very accurate diagram of military positions at Yorktown, was that, in two days after the paper was circulated on the peninsula, Gen. McCLELLAN was shelled out of his camp by the rebels. The Secretary of War was not opposed to putting McCLELLAN under fire, and promptly excused the HARPERS.

BRANCH MINT AT DENVER.

The President to-day signed the bill establishing a Branch Mint at Denver. It is to be conducted under the direction of the Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint.

MR. MORRILL AND GEN. SMITH.

Mr. MORRILL'S speech to-day is not considered as full an explanation and retraction of his public charges against Gen. SMITH as the occasion required.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 2.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, (Rep.,) presented petitions in favor of an emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. HARLAN also presented a large number of petitions in favor of a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to report the present condition of the Military Asylum, the amount of funds received, and the annual expenses of supporting the inmates. Adopted.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to limit the appointment of Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals in the army of volunteers. He said several ineffectual attempts had been made to limit these appointments, and prevent their continued increase. He thought it was time that a limit should be put to the number of these Generals. We have now nearly three hundred Brigadiers. The French army has only one hundred and sixty. Yet the number in our army is constantly increasing, and appointments are continually being made, not of men who have distinguished themselves in battle or of any particular military capacity, but mere political appointments. The bill purposes to limit the number of Major-Generals to twenty and Brigadiers to two hundred. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported back the bill to facilitate the discharge of enlisted men for physical disability.

Messrs. WADE and SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Reps.,) presented petitions in favor of confiscation.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Naval Committee inquire into the expediency of providing for appointments to the Marine Corps, the same as to the Naval Academy. Adopted.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) gave notice that he should introduce a bill to abolish coastwise traffic in slaves, and to prevent the transportation of slaves through the United States.

On motion of Mr. WADE the Homestead bill was taken up.

An amendment was adopted excluding from the benefits of the bill any person who has borne arms against the United States, or who has given aid and comfort to the enemy from the benefits of the bill.

Mr. CARLILE offered a substitute for the whole bill, providing that all commissioned and non-commissioned officers who have performed service in this war, or in war with a foreign nation, and all militia volunteers and State troops of any State or Territory who have performed military service in aid of the Federal Government, or defence of our State or Territory against the armed forces of the rebellion, and all commissioned, and non-commissioned officers of [illegible] who have performed similar services, shall [illegible] in lieu of $100 bounty to enter 160 acres at $1 25 an acre, or 80 acres at $2 50 an acre. He was opposed to any squandering of the public lands, especially at the present time.

On motion of Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) the bill was postponed until Monday.

The President *pro tem.* presented a message from the President, stating that

"In regard to Brig.-Gen. STONE, he was arrested under my general authority, and upon evidence which, whether he was guilty or innocent, required that such proceedings should be had against him for the public safety. I deem it incompatible with the public interest, as also perhaps unjust to Gen. STONE, to make a more particular statement of evidence. He has not been tried, because in the state of military operations at the time of his arrest, and since, the officers to constitute a court-martial could not be withdrawn from duty without generally injuring the public service. He will be allowed a trial without unnecessary delay, and charges and specifications furnished him, and every facility for defence afforded him by the War Department."

The Confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said there were never such grave considerations presented in any bill before Congress. The first section might reach thousands of millions of dollars' worth of property, and the second section would emancipate at least [illegible] slaves, and indirectly, perhaps, the whole four millions. He thought at least half the slaves belonged to rebel masters.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) in his seat, seven-eighths.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—My friend says seven-eighths. What makes the case still stronger.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) in his seat, and still better.

Mr. DOOLITTLE continued, and said the Constitution was just as supreme in withholding as granting powers; and if Congress undertakes to trample on the Constitution by usurping powers not granted, it is just as much rebellion and revolution as the acts of the insurrectionary States. If the Federal Government can thus usurp power then the days of the Republic are past and the days of the Empire begun. Congress has power to punish treason and suppress insurrection. The bill of the Senator from Illinois is framed under the power to suppress insurrection, and the bill of the Senator from Vermont (COLLAMER) framed under both these powers. He contended that the limitation of the Constitution in regard to bills of attainder prohibits Congress forfeiting estate except during life, but does not apply to personal estate. That was absolutely confiscated on conviction of treason, and even before judgment. He quoted from BLACKSTONE and CHITTY, and the opinion of JOEL PARKER, of Massachusetts, in support of his position. He had studied this question anxiously, and he was convinced that Congress had no power to confiscate the real estate beyond the life of the person. It was perfectly clear that when our fathers put the prohibition to confiscate real estate in the Constitution they knew what they were doing, and meant what they said. He had introduced a bill, therefore, to reach this real estate by taxation, in which way, he thought, it could be done. He held that, under the Constitution, Congress had the right to declare what shall be contraband of war and subject to capture as to our own citizens, not foreigners; but real estate was not subject to capture within the meaning of the Constitution—such as can be made a prize of; it must refer to personal property. In regard to such cases as Mr. SLIDELL, who had gone to foreign countries, there to commit an act hostile to the United States, he thought they might be declared no longer citizens, but alien enemies, and their real estate might be escheated. The real rebellion and formation of the Southern Confederacy began thirty years ago on the pretext of the tariff. CALHOUN, finding that he could not unite the South on the tariff, started the pretext of Slavery, and put forth the doctrine that Slavery was a blessing. This new idea made Slavery aggressive, and demanded compromise and concession. But the idea is passing away, and the ideas of such men as WASHINGTON and MADISON are returning. He believed, if CALHOUN had been tried and executed for treason, we should have had no rebellion now. Gen. JACKSON, when on his death-bed, told his physician that the act of his Administration for which posterity would condemn him was, that it was prevailed on him not to prosecute and hang JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Mr. WADE said he should not have said a word, but as he was indirectly charged with wanting respect for the Constitution. He contended that no man was more true to the Constitution. The Senators from Pennsylvania (COWAN) and Illinois (BROWNING) agree that the President has power enough, so the only question is, where the power lodged?

Mr. COWAN said he believed the President was an absolute despot as against rebels.

Mr. WADE contended that was an absurd doctrine, and utterly against the opinions of our fathers, that in time of peril absolute power be lodged in the President, when they spent their lives to prevent the lodgment of power in the hands of any one man. Congress had power to make war and prescribe limits to the President. No power could go one inch beyond military lines, and has no power beyond at all. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania claim that the President has the right to confiscate property?

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said the President had no right to forfeit real estate, or Congress either. They might seize personal estate.

Mr. WADE said the Senator, after all, denies to the President despotic power. He denounced this doctrine of making the President a despot, as slavish and at war with free institutions. He had no particular leniency against those scoundrels who committed all the crimes of murder and perjury in the rebellion against this Government. We had been too lenient to these men, and too tender-footed toward those men whose unhallowed ambition led them to raise their hands against the Government. He was amazed at the conduct of the Border States men in the attempt to hold on to the system of Slavery. It was strange that they could not see that this system weakened and emasculated them, and had been their ruin. It is a fact in history, that when a nation rises to a certain height in civilization, Slavery must pass away. Every labor-saving machine, steam engine, &c., was a greater Abolitionist than anything can be. Still the Border State men hold on to the system that has passed away. They seem to think the Creator of the Universe was a Pro-Slavery Being, but if he was not much mistaken, the Creator was at least a gradual Emancipationist. They complain of the object of the war. The fact was, the object of the war is to establish eternal slavery, as stated by the leaders of the rebellion. He (WADE) was fighting for eternal freedom, and should continue to fight, not only for ourselves, but for all mankind.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) defended his bill as not different from others, as in all the property has to be taken first before anything else was done. The country must be conquered first. If it was true, according to the Senator from Ohio that Slavery was doomed, then there was no need of making special laws to crush it. We might be quiet and await the workings of Providence. He thought if this vast army were spread all over the South, many of them would never come back, but settle there, thus helping to do away with Slavery and restore peace.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Opp.,) said, if we pass this bill, if there ever was a hope of reunion of the States, it would be gone. He said frankly what he believed. There were no warmer friends of the Union than in the Border States; yet the advice and counsel of the Border States were thrown aside as worthless. He thought they had not been treated fairly in the Senate. The passage of this bill would be the death-knell to the Union. He predicted that in 1870 there would be more slaves than now, because the people will enslave the whole race. If they sent 5,000 more free negroes into Delaware, he would go before his people to enslave the whole race, for the people were determined that this shall be a white man's country; but by this sort of legislation you are dragging up the filthy negro to be the equal of the white man. But this shall be a white man's country, and the negro shall never be his equal.

The Senate then went into Executive Session. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 2.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill granting powers to the Secretary of the Treasury additional to those conferred by the bill of the 13th of July last, providing for the collection of duties on imports and for other purposes. He caused to be read a letter from the Secretary, urging the immediate passage of the bill, the same being important to the public interest, in view of the fact of our occupation of New-Orleans. The bill was passed.

It provides that if any vessel or other vehicle shall be refused a clearance or permit, by the Secretary of the Treasury, or by his order, and shall proceed to any foreign or domestic port, it shall be forfeited to the United States. When permits or clearances shall be granted, bonds may be required in a penalty equal to the value of the vessel and cargo, for an adherence to the conditions annexed. The cargo is to be delivered at the port of destination, and no part thereof is to be used to give aid and comfort to any part of the country in insurrection against the United States. The Secretary is further empowered to prohibit the importation of goods, wares and merchandise into any part of the United States over any railroad or turnpike, whenever there is a satisfactory reason to believe the goods are for the use of the insurgents, or may fall into their possession. The Secretary is authorized to make such general or special regulations as may be proper to carry into effect the purposes of this act. If these rules should be violated, or an attempt be made to do so, the goods shall be forfeited to the United States. The penalties may be mitigated in accordance with the eighth and ninth sections of the act of July last, to which this bill is supplementary. All penalties and forfeitures are to be disposed of as required by the act of March, 1790, regulating the duties of imports and tonnage.

Mr. STEVENS, of Penn., (Rep.) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making an appropriation for the support of the army for the year ending with June, 1863.

The House then took up and briefly discussed the bill granting pensions.

Mr. GOODWIN, of Me., (Rep.) said the bill had been carefully prepared, and was unanimously reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, after being submitted to the Commissioner of Pensions.

The bill provides pensions for all persons, whether regular or volunteer, engaged in the military and naval service, who have been disabled or wounded, since the 4th of March, 1861, and hereafter while in the service of the United States, and in line of duty, etc., etc.

The further consideration of the subject was then postponed until Tuesday next.

Mr. ODELL, of New-York, (Opp.,) presented a memorial from the New-York Chamber of Commerce in favor of a tax upon all sales of merchandise, by which it is estimated $115,000,000 can be annually collected.

The House then went into the consideration of private bills.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) rising to a personal explanation, referred to the fact that it was at his instance the House recently passed the resolution requesting the President to strike from the roll of the army any officer known to be habitually intoxicated. The resolution mentioned no name, but thereby public attention was directed to Gen. W. F. SMITH. It was proper to say he predicated his motion on information of H. L. SUYDAM, of New-York, whose note he now produced, and from which it appears the latter was an eye-witness at Yorktown, and gives as the result of his observation that Gen. SMITH was too much under the influence of liquor to command his troops. Mr. MORRILL further remarked that he received similar information orally from another source, that SMITH, on the occasion to which reference has been made, was too drunk to sit upon his horse. Mr. MORRILL then caused a letter to be read from Gen. SMITH, in which the latter charged him with uttering a false slander against him, and as having previously taken no steps to substantiate it. Though standing face to face with the enemy, he would turn back to him, and demand that Mr. MORRILL prove his charge or make a retraction as publicly as he had inflicted the wrong. Mr. MORRILL next caused to be read a paper signed by the officers of the Vermont Brigade under Gen. SMITH's command, in which they say the charge of drunkenness was untrue and absolutely false, and was actuated by unworthy motives, calculated to destroy the good name of one of the most brave and skillful officers. The signers of the paper say, in their opinion, the confirmation of SMITH by the Senate as Brigadier-General, would be an act justly his due, and that the service would be greatly aided thereby in the suppression of the rebellion.

Mr. BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) remarked that the gentleman's explanation had little of the air of a retraction of the charge. He (BIDDLE) had seen a distinguished officer, not of the regular army, but fresh from civil life, and on the Staff of Gen. McCLELLAN, who informed him that he had been in a position to observe the conduct of Gen. SMITH on that occasion. Not only was the charge against SMITH unfounded in fact, but the conduct of that General was marked by particular zeal and intrepidity. He fell from his horse by accident while endeavoring to get through a morass or difficult ground, and this had led to the misrepresentation.

Mr. MORRILL repeated he had merely given the authority on which he had based his resolution. He made no charge, and in exculpation of Gen. SMITH he had caused to be read the testimony of the Vermont Brigade.

Mr. BIDDLE was happy to regard the gentleman's remarks as an entire retraction.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said as this was a question touching charges against one General he would speak of the charges against another. LAMARTINE remarked in his history of the *Girondins*, that Paris was filled with joy at the victory of Houdschoote, but that even the joy of the people was cruel. History was repeating itself in the cruel injustice the country was now doing to one of the bravest Generals now in the service, a man of courage and military skill, energy, temperance and modesty. Gen. GRANT had stood the baptism of fire. He had been in more battles than any man in this country, excepting Gen. SCOTT, and had everywhere distinguished himself, and testimony to that would be found in the records of the War Department. The taking of Fort Donelson by him was one of the greatest achievements of modern times, but cruel efforts were made to rob him of the glory which is his due. Reports in regard to his habits, atrociously wicked and false, had been everywhere circulated, and he could say there was not a more temperate man in the army, never drinking anything. The battle of Pittsburgh Landing was fought with superhuman courage and skill by Gen. GRANT and his army. The report that he was not on the field till 10 o'clock was false. He believed there was no surprise, and that GRANT was in the field by 8 o'clock, commanding—everywhere exposing his life, and exhibiting the most determined bravery. Though the 6th of April was a bloody day, it was the most glorious in our annals; 38,000 troops, led by Gen. GRANT, holding at bay the entire rebel force of 80,000. Never was there more determined fighting in any country. When night came the hosts of the enemy were completely checked by the gunboats, and the batteries worked by WEBSTER and CRITTENDEN under the eye of the commanding General. He would disparage no other troops, but would claim what was due to those of Illinois, led by as gallant and true a man as ever drew a sword. He claimed that GRANT had done more and better fighting than any General in the army, and the attempt to detract from the glory due him by assaults made upon him were unworthy a great people. As an Illinoisan, devoted to the honor and glory of his State, he would defend him here and wherever assailed. He spoke of the brave deeds of McCLERNAND, HURLBUT, SMITH, KIRK, DAVIS and others, who won undying honors, and of WALLACE, ELLIS and GODDARD, who were killed. He believed GRANT's army, unsupported, would have whipped the enemy the next day. The last grand charge, led by GRANT, on Monday, was one of the most brilliant on record. It had sent BEAUREGARD howling to his intrenchments, first in orderly retreat, and then a rout equal to Bull Run. The loss of the enemy was three to our two, and that victory was gained by an Illinois General, and laid the foundation for driving out the rebel army from the Southwest. Gen. HALLECK had indorsed his conduct, and given the battle and all the details his entire approbation.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Rep.,) alluding to some of the remarks of the gentleman, said he had no idea that while defending Gen. GRANT, the soldiers of other States should be attacked.

Mr. WASHBURNE disclaimed making any attack, and was willing to withdraw the conditional remark respecting other troops.

Mr. COX said every single slander heaped on the Twenty-sixth regiment and other Ohio troops came from some Illinois army correspondent.

Mr. WASHBURNE rejoiced that the slander had been met and fully answered.

Mr. COX said a great deal has been published about Ohio troops. He had kept his eye on the statements. Every word attempting to cast a stain upon them was false.

Mr. WASHBURNE was glad to hear it, but one of the most atrocious attacks on Gen. GRANT came from an Ohio paper. [Laughter.]

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) expressed the hope that the House would not spend its time discussing the conduct of our troops, and finding fault with men who have nobly performed their duty. If errors were committed in the fight, let us all remember the bravery and gallantry displayed, and the sacrifices made.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said no charges had been made against Gen. GRANT, though there are differences of opinion.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Rep.,) trusted the proper military authorities would be left to deal with the errors of army officers. He regretted this discussion. During a service of eight or ten years, he had never found it necessary to vindicate on this floor the conduct of any of his fellow-citizens, either for the want of skill and courage, and that this would always be so he earnestly hoped. Without disrespect he would say your army would do better, and the cause of the country be advanced if you would read the riot act, and disperse both Houses of Congress. [Laughter.]

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Opp.,) felt that he would be criminal if he did not vindicate Gen. SMITH from a cruel charge, when it was in his power to repeat what Col. KEYS, the Judge Advocate of McCLELLAN's staff, related to him. This he did, showing that SMITH rode into battle and came out of it gallantly, and, in conclusion, deprecated a man's good name being aspersed in the manner already mentioned.

Mr. FISHER, of Delaware, (Rep.,) rose to vindicate the State of Delaware from the attacks of a gentleman named SAULSBURY.

Mr. RICHARDSON called him to order, it being contrary to the rules to allude to what was said by a Senator.

Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) wanted to know where the remarks were made.

Mr. FISHER replied that they were not printed in the *Globe*, but in a Baltimore paper.

The Speaker reminded Mr. FISHER that he could not allude to remarks in the Senate.

Mr. RICHARDSON—Where were the remarks made?

Mr. FISHER—Somewhere in the town of Washington. These remarks were in part that arrests were made in Delaware of men who were loyal citizens of the United States, as loyal as were to be found in America.

Mr. VOORHEES—I call the gentleman to order.

Mr. FISHER—I know the shoe pinches. The gentleman don't want the matter exposed here.

Mr. VOORHEES—I call the gentleman to order for applying to me a remark of personally offensive character.

THE SPEAKER—I do not so understand it.

Mr. FISHER resumed, saying that CHARLES H. McWHORTER, to whom the Senator referred as being loyal, was quite the reverse, and was not worthy of as much consideration, though white, as a loyal negro. [Laughter.] He stated this on his responsibility, for which he would assume here or elsewhere. This man had exposed a fast horse, which he called *Jeff. Davis*. Mr. FISHER took up in order a number of the Hazelett Guards, whose secessionism he exposed.

Mr. COX wished to know whether there were any other people left in Delaware. [Laughter.]

Mr. FISHER—I know it hurts my friends.

Mr. COX—Not at all.

Mr. FISHER—"Let the galled jade wince. My withers are unwrung." [Laughter.]

Mr. COX—I thought from your list of names, you had made out a majority of the people of Delaware. I don't sympathize with those of whom you have been speaking. Don't you know this?

Mr. FISHER—I don't know any such thing. I know the member from Ohio is a gentleman. [Laughter.]

Mr. COX—I ask the gentleman whether JEFF. DAVIS is a good running horse.

Mr. FISHER—No, he's a trotter. [Laughter.] I was going through the list of the infernal Breckenridge secession party, of which the gentleman from Ohio was a member.

Mr. COX—No, Sir; if you don't state the fact about this we shall have to discredit what you have already said.

Mr. FISHER—I now understand the gentleman voted for Douglas.

Mr. COX—Yes; I went for him body and soul.

Mr. FISHER having concluded his remarks, the House adjourned till Monday.

Amusements.

GOTTSCHALK'S LAST CONCERT.—This concert is, after all, not to be the last which GOTTSCHALK will give in this City at present, as we were told upon entering the concert room, by one of the officials in attendance, that he is to give a *positively last concert* upon Monday next, a fact in which musical New-York, or the musical fashion of New-York, ought to rejoice; as from the character of the audiences he calls together, it is certain that he is the most fashionable, as he is the greatest, pianist now before the public. Seriously, indeed, in spite of the weather, he attracted such an audience last night, as in point of number, and musical quality and position, he ought to attract, and one which did full justice to the programme which he had provided for them. Among the most charming pieces which he gave was "Illusions Perdues," although it was one which is undoubtedly lost in a large saloon and to the general composition of modern concert rooms. "Repondi moi," which had been announced for repetition in consequence of its success when first produced, was, owing to the illness of SANDERSON, performed with him by MUZIO. Under the circumstances, it was certainly as well rendered by him as could have been expected, and won for him the tangible honor of an *encore* with GOTTSCHALK. The Fantasia on the "Lucrezia Borgia" displayed all the originality of style that has always been so remarkable in the last-named artist—an originality so strikingly manifest that it is always as much a matter of uncertainty to himself as of doubt to those who are listening to him, what novelty of rendering he may choose to introduce in the pieces of his own composition which he may be singing to his hearers on the instrument. This renders them strikingly captivating to the audience, and will in some measure account for that singular sense of novelty which he invariably produces, even in those who are most accustomed to his manner and style of playing. It may be no more than matter of justice to say that in this concert, as in his preceding ones, he played upon a grand piano of CHICKERING's. CARLOTTI PATTI won applause for MUZIO by her singing of his "L'Amour Polka." We are unaware if this was the first time it has ever been given in this City or not, as the programme leaves it somewhat in doubt whether it is a novelty *for the public* or *the lady*. However, we certainly heard it for the first time. It is an excellent contribution to the stock of *morceaux* for the concert-room. She also sung with TOMBESI a *duo* from the "Ballo in Maschera," and with him and FERRI a *terzetto* from VERDI's "Attila." This last did not suit her voice so well as it did that of TOMBESI, who also gave a *romanza* by FLOTOW, in a style which may induce us to modify the opinion we had previously expressed respecting his superior qualifications for the operatic stage when contrasted with his capabilities for the concert-room. At any rate this *romanza* was ably and charmingly rendered by him, as if he had been determined to prove that he was as fit for the one as we had considered him for the other.

To-day, we understand that Mr. GRAU has arranged a concert for GOTTSCHALK, *the* PATTI, TOMBESI, FERRI and SANDERSON, with MUZIO as their conductor and musical director, at New-Haven. Upon Monday next, GOTTSCHALK, with the other artists, will appear, *as we are told*, for the last time in New-York during the present season.

Powder Mill Explosions.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, May 2.

The powder mills at Buckfield exploded Tuesday evening. No particulars are given.

One building of the powder mills at Gorham exploded yesterday afternoon. No one was hurt.

Counterfeit.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 2.

PETERSON'S *Detector* announces the counterfeit of $5 bills of the Bulls' Head Bank at New-York. It is an excellent imitation, and deceived a noted broker of this city.

Spring Clothing for Boys, Youth, and Men.—Our assortment is now very large and desirable. Orders for school uniforms, also military and navy uniforms, receive particular attention.

ABBATT & RATHBUN,
(Successors to Alfred Munroe & Co.,)
No. 507 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines are now considered the best. A large variety of their celebrated "Double Lock Stitch" and improved "Lock Stitch" Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, can be examined at No. 495 Broadway.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depôts of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

House of Lords, No. 19 East Houston-st.—The subscribers beg to inform their friends and the public that they have taken the above well-known house, and hope to merit a continuance of patronage. Dinner from 10 to 6, Chops, steaks, &c., at all hours.

W. H. NORTON, } Proprietors.
H. E. SHARP,

Campbell,
Chemist and Apothecary,
Southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.
Medicines warranted strictly pure, and dispensed with the utmost care

Ladies' French Walking Boots, (New Styles,) Balmorals and Gaiter Boots, for Spring wear, with Ladies, Misses, Boys and Infants Boots and Shoes, of all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

P. P. P. P.
GET
PIERCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
See advertisement in the Medical column.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Removal—Removal.
PEREGO'S Nassau-st. Furnishing Store, to No. 85 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st. Shirts and Hosiery at low prices.

MARRIED.

BROOKS—RUCKEL.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 30, at the Church of St. John Evangelist, by Rev. E. R. Cook, Mr. GEORGE BROOKS, to Miss CASSANDRIA RUCKEL, daughter of the late James Ruckel, Esq., all of this City.

MERWIN—SALISBURY.—In Northampton, Mass., on Thursday, May 1, by Rev. Gordon Hall, Rev. S. J. M. MERWIN, Pastor of the Congregational Church, South Hadley Falls, to Miss ARETHUSA E. SALISBURY, of Northampton.

DIED.

BLOODGOOD.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 2, after a short illness, ANTOINETTE BLOODGOOD.

The relatives and friends of the family, of her brother, William, and brother-in-law, Charles Dellinger, are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 43 West 17th-st.

CARD.—In this City, on Thursday, May 1, JOSHUA CLARKE CARD, printer, aged 39 years, a native of Rhode Island, and for many years employed on the New-York *Herald*.

The deceased was highly esteemed by his associates for his many excellent qualities and his warm, unselfish nature. Possessing a liberal education, with a mind well stored with useful knowledge, he was a genial, instructive and entertaining companion. His loss is deeply regretted by all to whom he had become endeared both in a business and social connection.

His friends, and the members of the New-York Typographical Union, are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, from his late residence, Belmont Hotel. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

☞ Wilkesbarre, Penn., and Rhode Island papers please copy.

CENTER.—On Thursday, May 1, Mrs. EUNICE CENTER, widow of Joab Center, aged 80 years.

Her remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Friday, May 2, of cancer of the lungs REBECCA CAMPBELL, aged 51 years.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 10½ A. M., from her late residence, No. 53 West 37th-st. Her remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn., for interment.

CAMBRELENG.—On Wednesday, April 30, at his residence on West Neck, Long Island, Hon. CHURCHILL C. CAMBRELENG, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. John's Church, Huntington, L. I., on Saturday, May 3, at 12½ o'clock, without further invitation. The train on the Long Island Railroad leaves Hunter's Point, L. I., at 8½ A. M. Ferryboats connecting therewith leave James-slip at 8 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8¼ A. M. Stages will be in attendance at Hicksville to convey the friends of the deceased to Huntington, whence they can return by the railroad the same afternoon.

MORGAN.—At the villa St. George's, near Nice, France, on Monday, Feb. 17, AMELIA, wife of J. Pierpont Morgan, and daughter of Jonathan Sturges, of this City.

The funeral services will be held at the Church in Fairfield, Conn., on Saturday, May 3, on the arrival of the train leaving New-York and New-Haven Railroad depôt, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M. The relatives and friends are requested to attend, without further invitation. The train leaves Fairfield to return at 5:20 P. M.

PRAY.—In this City, on Thursday, May 1, SOPHIA A., daughter of Henry and Abby Pray, aged 19 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 38 Hammond-st.

POTTER.—In Wilmington, N. C., on Saturday, April 12, after a long and severe illness, Capt. GILBERT POTTER, in the 75th year of his age.

PLATT.—In this City, on Friday, May 2, JOHN PLATT, in the 74th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 152 Waverley-place. The remains will be removed to Huntington, L. I., for interment.

PLATT.—In this City, on Thursday, May 1, NEWTON PLATT, in the 82d year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 156 West 22d-st., this day, (Saturday,) the 3d inst., at 2½ o'clock.

PAIGE.—At Little Falls, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 30, HENRY C. PAIGE, aged 21 years, 9 months and 10 days.

"Asleep in Jesus."

SMITH.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday, May 1, SARAH FINCH, relict of George Smith, and eldest daughter of Joseph Finch, deceased, late of New-York, and formerly of Cambridge, England.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Universalist Church, Fair-st., Newark, N. J., on Monday, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

SMITH.—In this City, on Friday, May 2, CHARLES H., youngest child of Charles B. and Caroline M. Smith, aged 4 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 263 Henry-st.

VAN KLEEK.—On Thursday, May 1, after a few hours' illness, JOHN AUGUSTUS, only child of Mary A. and Dr. John R. Van Kleek, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 411 4th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 207.—May 2, 1862.
67, 25, 62, 13, 8, 16, 57, 35, 6, 80, 49, 39, 31.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 208.—May 2, 1862.
65, 54, 34, 28, 7, 74, 43, 13, 29, 5, 40, 46.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 155.—May 2, 1862.
25, 47, 45, 23, 75, 28, 4, 77, 57, 16, 62, 66, 59.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 215.—May 2, 1862.
50, 2, 14, 22, 31, 23, 62, 3, 67, 26, 58, 29.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.

Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway,
at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at price to suit the most limited means.

The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

GAS FIXTURES.
STEPHEN PHILBIN,
No. 707 BROADWAY,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices, a specimen assortment of
GAS FIXTURES.
FRENCH BRONZES, (Direct Importation,)
Consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.
N. B.—Plumbing and Gas-fitting attended to as usual, at No. 331 4th-st., and No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.

A REMARKABLE MEDICINE.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

Rheumatism, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain and safe remedy for the most painful and protracted forms of these diseases. Also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal Depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
of all descriptions, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—UNBOUND, A COMPLETE FILE OF the NEW-YORK TIMES, from 1st of June, 1859, to the present time. Address W. H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A. D. 1862,
FURNITURE—FURNITURE.
BARGAINS—BARGAINS.
$500,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
BY DE GRAFF & TAYLOR, No 87 Bowery,
offer their entire stock at lower prices than any other establishment in the United States.
FOR CASH,
consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,
IN BROCATEL, DELAINE AND PLUSH.
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION FURNITURE, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Enameled Furniture in sets, from $20 to $100.
All of our furniture is made of selected material and in the latest approved styles.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES,
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

LYON'S MAGNETIC
INSECT POWDER,
Tested for 19 years and grows in favor. It kills and exterminates Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Flees, Moths in cloths, furs and furniture, garden insects, &c. All genuine bears the signature of E. LYON, *and is not poisonous to persons or domestic animals*. Beware of counterfeits and imitations.
Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a trice,
Lyon's Pills are death to rats and mice.
Sold everywhere. Depôt No. 202 Broadway.

CLOTHING.
I have just completed my entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing—not surpassed in this City in the way of an assortment, taste and style. The Children's and Furnishing Department not equaled. All will be sold at extremely low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

RECEPTION DAYS!
Having had my store painted, and being prepared for "Company," I have fixed my RECEPTION DAYS from MONDAY MORNING to SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., where the usual assortment of rich, heavy PLATED GOODS are offered at the lowest prices.
BERRY BASKETS, A NEW ARTICLE.
ICE PITCHERS, NEW PATTERNS.
For sale at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by
LUCIUS HART.

FLOATING HOSPITALS FOR THE
WOUNDED AT THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.
Supplies of bedding, dressings, delicate food, wine, &c., received at
No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.
Contributions in money, by
GEORGE T. STRONG, No. 68 Wall-st.

GAS FIXTURES CHEAP.
Parties purchasing from the subscriber can select at the wholesale manufacturers. PLUMBING AND GAS-FITTING done as usual.
ALEX. McKENZIE, NO. 305 4TH-ST., cor. Greene-st.,
PLUMBER AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEER.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE,
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

THE REMEDY FOR CATARRH.
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
For sale by all Druggists.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom, France and Belgium *via* Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer *City of New-York*, and for Germany, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer *Teutonia*, will close at this office on Saturday, the 3d day of May, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
A. WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

CARPETING!—ONE PRICE CARPET ESTABLISHMENT.—HIRAM ANDERSON, No 99 Bowery, is selling English medalion, velvet, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, matting, druggets, window shades, oil-cloths, &c., at moderate prices. All goods guaranteed. Look for HIRAM ANDERSON, 99 Bowery.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MULLER ON LANGUAGE.
JUST PUBLISHED.
By C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., N. Y.
LECTURES ON THE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE. By MAX MULLER, M.A., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, Author of "The Languages of the Seat of War in the East," "History of Sanscrit Literature," &c. From the 2d Revised London Edition. 1 vol., large 12mo., printed at the Riverside Press, on laid tinted paper. $1 50.

From the Boston Traveller.
They may be said to form the sum of all that is known of philology, and to afford guides to students such as never before were to be had. They are so admirably written and arranged, that the reader sees at a glance that it is possible to write brilliantly on subjects commonly supposed to be dull beyond redemption, though of the highest usefulness. No more valuable instructive work than this has been published for many years.

ALSO, JUST READY:
I.
ANOTHER WORK BY TIMOTHY TITCOMB.
THE BAY PATH—A Tale of New-England Colonial Life. By Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, Author of "Titcomb's Letters to Young People," "Lessons in Life," &c., &c.
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DR. JAMES W. ALEXANDER'S NEW WORK.
FAITH—Treated in a series of Discourses. 1 vol., 12mo. $1 25.
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PRIVATE LIFE OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.
JEFFERSON AT MONTICELLO—From entirely new materials. By the Rev. H. W. PIERSON, D.D. With numerous fac-similes, and a fine steel engraving of Monticello. 1 vol. octavo. $1 25.
Copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

A BOOK FOR EVERY PATRIOT.
NEARLY READY:
LYRICS FOR FREEDOM,
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OTHER POEMS.
By the Younger Members of
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One duodecimo volume, superbly printed and bound. Price $1.
Among the numerous contributions will be found poems upon nearly every leading feature in the present
BATTLE FOR FREEDOM.
CARLETON,
Publisher, New-York.

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BY THE AUTHOR OF
"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."
PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
THE
PEARL OF ORR'S ISLAND.
An American Story. 1 vol. $1 25.
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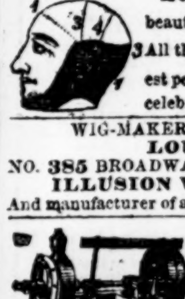
An Italian Story. 1 vol. $1 25.
BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
Author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "The Minister's Wooing," &c.
These two stories by the popular authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," are now for sale, together or separately, as the purchaser may wish. They are uniform in size and style of binding. One is a Romance of America, and the other a Romance of Italy.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston.

READY ON WEDNESDAY.
THE C. S. A. AND THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.
By Brig.-Gen. J. G. BARNARD, Chief Engineer of Army of the Potomac.
With five Maps.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 192 Broadway.

REMOVAL.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to
NO. 37 PARK-ROW,
corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.

CEDAR CAMPHOR IS CHEAPER THAN Common Camphor, is bulkier, is fragrant, is superlatively superior for defending woolens, furs, &c., from moths. In 1 pound bundles at $1; boxes of 6 pounds for $5. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston, right secured. In New-York sold by CASWELL, MACK & CO., under 5th-av. Hotel; LAZELL, MARSH & GARDINER, No. 10 Gold-st.



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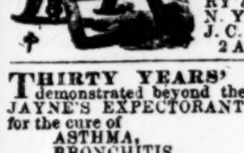
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.



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Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.
J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE HAS demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt, that JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT excels every other remedy for the cure of
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
CONSUMPTION,
COUGHS AND COLDS,
CROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH,
SPITTING OF BLOOD,
And all Pulmonary Complaints.
Hundreds of other remedies have been lauded and extolled to the skies, but having no virtues to sustain them, have sunk into oblivion, while JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has continually increased in popularity, until now there is scarcely an inhabitable part of the globe where it is not used and highly appreciated. Here are a few of the many certificates received:

Rev. A. H. DANFORTH, Missionary in Assam, of the American Baptist Missionary Union, writes:

"Mr. George J. Williamson, an extensive tea planter, of Jorhath, Assam, was afflicted for years with a distressing asthma. He had sent to England for every medicine he saw recommended in English journals, and had used the prescriptions of the medical officers of the East India Company, and finally had resorted to the native doctors with a faint hope of finding relief in their prescriptions, but all to no purpose. Rev. Wr. Whiting, on hearing him mention these facts, suggested to him to try your Expectorant, and gave him a bottle of it. He took it, and, to his great joy, found speedy relief. He said it was the first thing he had ever found that did him good.

On my way home from India, on board the English passenger ship *Marlborough*, I met with Maj. Clarke, an officer in the Queen's service, who was connected, I think, with the Fifty-third Regiment, and was located in Fort William during the rebellion. I soon perceived that he had a *troublesome cough*, and urged him to take some Expectorant. He at first refused, saying that he had had the cough for *sixteen years*, and he had now given up doctoring as useless. His wife, however, persuaded him to try it, and to gratify her he did so. He found so much relief that he begged me to let him have all I had with me, saying I could get more when I reached home, and he could not."

Mr. JAMES ARCHIBALD, of Manchester, Ind., writes:

"My wife has, for several years, been severely afflicted with ASTHMA. We tried every means which we thought could be of benefit to her, but without any satisfaction. Her physician, who is an able practitioner, pronounced her case utterly hopeless, and I was about to give up in despair, when I was induced to try your valuable Expectorant and Sanative Pills. She had not used but one bottle, when I saw her rapidly gaining health and strength. She continued to use it, and now enjoys good health."

REV. N. M. JONES,
Rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Bartholemew, Philadelphia, writes:

"In all cases resembling consumption, I recommend your EXPECTORANT, having in so many instances witnessed its beneficial effects. I am pleased to inform you that the two last cases which came under my notice have been greatly helped by your EXPECTORANT."

JOHN VANWORT, of Aurelius, Mich., writes:

"For nearly three years I had a hard, racking cough, and was fast on the decline. I had given myself up to die, and my friends had no hope of my recovery. I could scarcely walk alone, and was greatly reduced in flesh. The best medical aid proved of no use to me. I bought two bottles of your EXPECTORANT, which I took according to directions, and am now well, tough and hearty."

Rev. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., Pastor of the Berean Baptist Church, New-York, writes:

"I have long known the virtues of your EXPECTORANT, and frequently tested them on myself and family, when afflicted with Cough or Colds. I believe it to be one of the best remedies ever discovered for these maladies."

The EXPECTORANT is sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and by Druggists generally.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING-MACHINES, recently improved and perfected. No breaking needles, no missing stitches, no trouble in doing any kind of work, however light or heavy, in cambric, cloth or leather, on the same machine. Send for a descriptive catalogue. Agents wanted. Address
THE HOWE SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 437 Broadway, New-York.

COLLARS—BEST FOUR-PLY AT 10 CENTS.—An immense stock of NECK-TIES, SCARFS, HOSIERY, LINEN HDKFS., &c., &c., at prices which will astonish the whole country. AT RETAIL or *any way to get rid of the goods*. No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR THE
CONSTITUTION
AND THE
ONLY KNOWN REMEDY
FOR DIABETES.

This Dangerous and Troublesome Disease, which thus far Resisted the best directed Treatment, can be Completely Controlled by the REMEDY now before us!

THE CURATIVE

Properties of the medicine direct themselves entirely to the organs of secretion, and by so altering the condition of the stomach and liver that the starchy principle of the food is not converted into sugar so long as the system is under the influence of the

CONSTITUTION WATER,

which gives those organs time to recover their healthy tone and vigor. We are able to state that the Constitution Water has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given.

STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK DUST DEPOSIT, AND MUCOUS OR MILKY DISCHARGES AFTER URINATING.

Disease occurring from one and the same cause will be entirely cured by the Constitution Water, if taken for any length of time. The dose should vary with the severity of the disease, from twenty drops to a teaspoonfull three times a day, in water. During the passage of the Calculus, the pain and urgent symptoms should be combated with the proper remedies, then followed up with the Constitution water, as above directed.

DYSMENORRHŒA, OR PAINFUL MENSTRUATION, AND IN MENORRHAGIA OR PROFUSE FLOWING,

Both diseases arising from a faulty secretion of the menstrual fluid—in the one case being too little, and accompanied by severe pain; and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Constitution Water.

That disease known as FALLING OF THE WOMB, which is the result of a relaxation of the ligaments of that organ, and is known by a sense of heaviness and dragging pains in the back and sides, and at times accompanied by sharp lacinating or shooting pains through the parts, will, in all cases, be removed by the medicine.

There is another class of symptoms arising from IRRITATION OF THE WOMB, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine times out of ten the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease, or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Impaired Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude, and Dimness of Vision.

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION,

Which in the unmarried female is a constant recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the suppression becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and consumption finally ends her career.

LEUCORRHŒA OR WHITES.

This disease depends upon an inflammation of mucous lining of the vagina and womb. It is in all cases accompanied by severe pain in the back, across the bowels and through the hips. A teaspoonful of the medicine may be taken three times a day, with an injection of a tablespoonful of the medicine, mixed with a half-pint of soft water, morning and evening.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, AND CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, STRANGURY AND BURNING, OR PAINFUL URINATING.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

It has no equal in relieving the most distressing symptoms. Also, Headache, Heartburn, Acid Stomach, Vomiting Food, &c. Take a teaspoonful after dinner. The dose in all cases may be increased if desired, but should be done gradually.

PHYSICIANS

Have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER

Has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS

Irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use a lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

CONSTITUTION WATER

Is the only known remedy that will restore the damage done by efforts to produce a cure from their use.
Persons afflicted with

DIABETES

Know too well the effects of Buchu, Juniper, Cubebs, Uva Ursi, and other stimulating diuretics, and require no caution in their use.
The constant use of

DIURETICS

Soon leads to ulcers, skin diseases and mortification of the extremities, particularly in old persons.

CONSTITUTION WATER

Is not a diuretic, neither is it a palliative, but a specific for the diseases for which it is recommended. However, if you are determined to use this class of medicines, avoid Buchu that has been doctored or mixed with other ingredients, as there is often a decomposition in such mixtures, the effects of which cannot be reached by any antidote unless it be

CONSTITUTION WATER

Which has cured many cases from their results.

THESE ARE FACTS ENOUGH.

There is no class of diseases that produce such exhausting effects upon the human constitution as Diabetes and Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Passages, and through a false modesty they are neglected until they are so far advanced as to be beyond the control of ordinary remedies, and we present the

CONSTITUTION WATER

To the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases for which it has been found so eminently successful in curing; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patient and physician.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.
WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.
Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judges Nelson and Smalley.

The United States vs. The Ship Hiawatha and her Cargo.—The matter of the sale of the cargo of this vessel, which was postponed until this morning, came up again before the Court.

Mr. Edwards, proctor for the claimants, read his own affidavit, stating that he has known nothing about the discharge of the cargo, until he accidentally heard that such discharge was taking place, and on going to the Marshal's office found that the Marshal was acting under a letter from Mr. Elliott, one of the Prize Commissioners, stating that he was informed that the cargo was depreciating, and that the new Prize act made it the duty of the Prize Commissioners to examine into the condition of prize cargoes, and directing the Marshal therefore to discharge the cargo that he might examine it, and suggesting that it should be discharged where it could be sold, if the Court should so order. Mr. Edwards thereupon sent a written protest to the Marshal, the District Attorney, and the Prize Commissioners, notifying them that they would be held liable for all damages occasioned thereby. He heard nothing further, until he heard incidentally that the order of sale had been made by the Court.

On this affidavit, Mr. Edwards made some suggestions to the Court in relation to settling the practice as to sales of prize cargoes.

Mr. Woodford, for the United States, said he took no issue with the proctor of the claimants, except as to the necessity of a sale of the cargo. He stated facts showing such necessity, and said he desired only that it should be made under all proper safeguards.

Mr. Smith, the United States District-Attorney, suggested that the practice should be settled so that any such application for sale should be made through the District-Attorney, and not by the Prize Commissioners themselves.

Mr. Owen, one of the Prize Commissioners, said that he had determined to adopt the practice in relation to these reports, if the Court should approve it, of filing these reports in open Court, and letting the Court direct it to be given to the District-Attorney, for such motion thereupon as he should be advised.

Judge Nelson took the papers in the matter for consideration.

ARTEMAS WARD IN COURT—COPYRIGHT.

Louis F. Stephens vs. E. F. Strong.—This was an action by the publisher of *Vanity Fair* against the publisher of *Yankee Notions*, to prevent the infringement of copyright taken out by him for various numbers of *Vanity Fair*, by reason of the publication in *Yankee Notions*, of several of Artemas Ward's letters, which he claimed were printed from *Vanity Fair*. The defendant's plea was, first, that the complainant had put forth a volume, or second edition, of *Vanity Fair*, called *Vanity Fair*, Vol. 2, containing these letters, but which was never copyrighted, nor was any notice given to the public that any of the articles therein were copyrighted; and second, that these letters were written by Charles F. Brown, under an agreement that they might also be published in the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, and that these articles were so published in the *Plaindealer*, without any notice to the public that any copyright had been taken out for them.

The case came up now on motion for judgment on bill and answer.

For plaintiff, Mr. Cozzens; for defendant, Mr. Embree.

United States Circuit Court.

IMPORTANT PATENT CASES DECIDED BY JUDGE GRIER, AT PHILADELPHIA.

Henry A. Burr vs. Duryee, Jaques & Co.—Patent right cases.—These were three suits, brought by Henry A. Burr, of New-York, upon the H. A. Wells patent for making hat bodies, on the patent of L. E. Hopkins, and the patent of A. B. Taylor. The cases were argued on final hearing at Trenton, N. J., about a month since; Messrs. Bradley, Gifford, Dickerson and Keller represented the plaintiff, and Messrs. George Harding and Courtlandt Parker for the defendants. The Court delivered an opinion in favor of defendants on all the points raised, and ordered the injunction heretofore granted to be dissolved, and the security heretofore given by defendants, in the sum of one hundred thousand (100,000) dollars, to be discharged.

Value of Advertisements in the "Tribune"—Estimates by an Inferior and a Superior Court.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady, and Hilton.

Mitchell Loder vs. William Hill et al.—This action was brought in the Fourth District Court to recover $200 damages for putting up a sign on the plaintiff's premises. The plaintiff was lessee of the front room, first story, of No. 482 Broadway, and the defendants were lessees of the basement immediately under the premises of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff averred that the defendants put up a large sign just under the window of his salesroom, and that in consequence of the trespass he had sustained damages in his business to the amount of the sum abovenamed.

The plaintiff's clerk testified that in his opinion the space covered by the sign was worth $5 per day for advertising purposes—worth as much as an advertisement in the *Tribune*.

The Justice gave the plaintiff judgment for $128, damages and costs.

The defendants thereupon appealed to this Court, upon the ground that the evidence upon which the judgment rendered was too general and indefinite to sustain any judgment whatever against them.

It was ordered that the judgment be reversed, unless the amount is reduced, by plaintiff's consent, to $35, without costs.

Samuel A. Noyes for appellant; Edward Browne for respondents.

The Use of Streets for Railway Purposes—Prior and Subsequent Grantees.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SECOND DISTRICT.

Before Justice Brown.

The Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company vs. The Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company.—The plaintiffs claimed the exclusive right to the use of Water-street, in Brooklyn, by virtue of a grant from the Brooklyn Common Council, and had obtained a temporary injunction, restraining the defendants from interfering with that right. They sought to make that injunction perpetual, and asked that defendants be required to take up the track which they had already laid, and to restore the street to its former condition.

The defendants set up as answer that the Legislature, subsequent to the grant by the Common Council to the plaintiffs, had granted them the right of way over the same street.

The Court decided in favor of defendants, dissolving the injunction, and deciding that a prior grant of the use of a street to a railroad company does not debar any subsequent grantee from passing over the same track, subject to a coöperation in the expense of constructing and maintaining the same.

Field & Sluyter and D. D. Field for plaintiffs; Jenkins, Opdyke & Ackerman and G. T. Jenks for defendants.

Official Character and Acts—How Proved in Respect to a Justice of the Peace.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Barnard.

John H. Morrell vs. Jane H. Cawley.—This was an action to recover the sum of $350 rent of the store No. 290 Front-street, in this City. The complaint alleged that the defendant was a married woman and carried on business on her sole and separate account, and rented the store at her special instance. The answer admitted that defendant was a married woman, but denies all the other allegations contained in the complaint. At the commencement of the trial, counsel for defendant moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that it showed that the defendant was a married woman and did not state a promise sufficient to bind her separate estate. The Court overruled the motion. On the trial, John R. Morris, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in Queens County, was called as a witness, to prove that he was a Justice of the Peace, and that Mrs. Cawley made an affidavit before him. Counsel for defendant objected to the proof, on the ground that the testimony of Morris, that he was a Justice, was not competent evidence to prove that fact. The Court, however, overruled the objection.

Verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed.

J. W. Gerard for plaintiff; Sidney Williams for defendant.

Surrogate's Court.

Will of Pat. Matthews.—The will of the late Patrick Mathews was now admitted to probate. He leaves an estate, valued at about $2,000, to his mother.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of Michael Hemff, Peter Hostle, Edward McCoy and Louis Lehmeier were now admitted to probate.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Balcom.

Waters vs. Green, et al.—Judgment in favor of defendants with costs.

Lafarge vs. Myers and Morrison.—Judgment in favor of defendants with costs.

Mendum vs. Lane.—Judgment that the plaintiff is not entitled to a specific performance of the contract for the sale of the land in dispute to the defendant, by reason of the removal of a barn from the land, by the plaintiff, after the sale, and the complaint is dismissed with costs.

Strong, Receiver, vs. Kendall, et al.—Judgment in favor of the plaintiff, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Bradley, &c., vs. Sartorieres, &c.—Order granted.

Before Justice White.

Carman vs. Swain.—Order granted.

Before Justice Robertson.

Ogden, Jr., vs. Raymond.—Order granted.

Curtiss vs. Hallett, &c.—Order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Julien vs. Morris.—See opinion on file.

McCarthy vs. Elkin et al.—Motion granted.

Bond vs. Reid.—Motion to discharge order granted.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ARMY MEETING IN REV. DR. HATFIELD'S Church, corner 31st-st. and 9th-av., on SABBATH EVENING, the 4th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The "Silent Comforter" for the hospitals and "Bible Reader" for our freedmen. Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, missionary of the American Sunday School Union—for the past year chaplain in Missouri—will plead for the sick and wounded soldier from personal experiences in the camp. Everybody should hear our veteran brother and missionary. Other eminent speakers will also address the meeting.

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH—Corner Laight and Varick sts.—Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach SUNDAY MORNING, May 4, upon *God Reigneth*, and in the evening upon *The Life and Times of Noah*. Baptism in the morning. He will also lecture THURSDAY EVENING, May 8, upon *Marriage and Divorces*, and THURSDAY EVENING, May 15, upon *Cemeteries and Epitaphs*. Tickets for the two lectures, 25 cents, to be had at the door.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of the AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, will be held at the Puritans' Church, Union-square, on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Addresses by JAMES H. BRIGGS, HENRY WARD BEECHER, WM. E. DODGE, and J. B. MERWIN, of Detroit, who, by special permission, has addressed one hundred and eighty regiments on Temperance, and is full of interesting facts.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—THE New-York Bible Society will hold its thirty-eighth Anniversary, in the Church corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., on SABBATH EVENING, May 4, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Mr. DURYEA, of the Collegiate Dutch Church, and Rev. Dr. RODGERS, of Albany. A collection will be taken up.
JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., and east of 6th-av. Divine Service EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Evening at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach on Sunday Morning, and Rev. Dr. HIGBIE, of Trinity Church, will preach in the Evening. Special collections will be taken up for the benefit of the Church.

WHAT MYSTERY IS THIS WHICH hath been hid "from ages," &c.—see Col. i, 26 and 27—and when is this mystery to be finished—see Rev x, 7—and when known—see John xiv, 20, Isa. xlv, 14 to 16, Luke xii, 36 and 37, Rev. iii, 20. Do antichrists believe this? No?—see 1st John iv, and the first five verses, and 2d Cor. xiii. 5 and 6, and vi, 16.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE UNITY.—L. JUDD PARDEE will preach, as usual, at Room No. 20, Cooper Institute, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as the spirit of inspiration shall give him utterance. Subject—*The Ages of Progress and the Heralds of Glad Tidings*.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET, CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., an assistant minister of Trinity Church, will preach, on SUNDAY EVENING, the anniversary of the opening of the Church. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—11th-st. and 2d-av.—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver the eighth discourse concerning the Devil, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Casting out of Devils. What were they?* Morning discourse—*Claims of Universalism on the age.* The public cordially invited.

REV. DR. DOWLING, THE PASTOR, will preach and baptize at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, near Carmine-st., on SUNDAY MORNING next; Rev. Mr. VAN METER, of the Howard Mission for Poor Children, in the EVENING. Prayer meeting at 6½ o'clock.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 9th-av. Preaching on SUNDAY, 4th inst., in the morning, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. PORTER: love-feast at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; preaching at 7½ o'clock in the evening, by Rev. T. LODGE, the newly appointed Pastor.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—REV. THOS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A.M. and 4 and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. F. C. EWER in the EVENING. In the AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, Bishop POTTER will administer the rite of Confirmation. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st.—Religious services EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Instead of a sermon, short address may be expected. Strangers and the public are cordially invited. Direct route, through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to the Five Points.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, looking for the immediate coming of Christ, to reign as king over all the earth, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

"PAUL DWELT THREE WHOLE DAYS in his own hired house"—Acts xxviii. 30. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach from the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Communion services in the morning. Services commence at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts. Rev. JOHN WESLEY BEECH, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening and love feast on Friday evening. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN church, corner 1st-place and Clinton-st., South Brooklyn. The Pastor, Rev. HUGH S. CARPENTER, will resume his labors in this church on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 3 o'clock, in the chapel.

A SERMON FOR THE PRESBYTERIAN Board of Foreign Missions will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, May 4, in the church corner 19th-st. and 5th-av., by Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., and a short abstract of the annual report will be read. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER MADISON and Governeur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH.—Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. WINES may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—EAST SEVENTEENTH-st., north side, between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant Park. Dr. ABEL STEVENS, pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING.—REV. M. BAXTER, of the Episcopal Church, will (D. V.) preach in the open air at the Washington Monument, Union-square, at 5 P. M. SUNDAY, upon *The Signs of the Times*, showing the coming of Christ to occur within the next seven years.

"MOVING" WILL BE THE SUBJECT of a discourse, by Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 4, at 7½ o'clock. *Last Sayings of Jesus* will be his morning theme.

SAMUEL S. SNOW, MESSENGER OF the coming King of Glory, will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. All those who would learn what the Prophets say of these troublous times are invited.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGTON-av., corner of 30th-st., Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector. The introductory services of the newly elected Rector will be held on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

REV. DR. COOK, OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, will preach, in St. Peter's Church, (20th-st.,) on SUNDAY EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Young Men's Association connected with that parish.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS—LAMARTINE Hall, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av., every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. All persons who are desirous to continue these meetings are particularly requested to attend next Sunday.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—28TH-st. and Madison-av.—There will be Divine service and sermon in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING, the 4th inst., at 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY will preach the semi-annual sermon to young men.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, FIFTY-3d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. ALEXANDER MCLEAN, the pastor. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—THE ANnual discourse before the Church Anti-Slavery Society will be preached in the Church of the Puritans, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½, on *The Claims of God for Man's Freedom*.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH and baptize in the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner Broadway and 47th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. He will also preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Prayer and conference 3½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. N. A. STAPLES, BY PARTICULAR request, will repeat his Easter sermon at the new chapel, corner of Clinton and Congress sts., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, May 4, at 7½ o'clock. He will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH—NORFOLK-ST., near Grand-st. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Sermon in the evening on a special subject, by request. Sacrament at 3 P. M.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—near 3d-av.—Rev. WILBUR FISK WATKINS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Sectarian Shibboleths*.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—On SUNDAY EVENING, Rev. MOSES BALLOU will consider *The Resurrection of the Just*—Luke xiv. 14. Morning services at 10½ o'clock.

CONFIRMATION—CHURCH OF THE Epiphany, Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.—Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Bishop POTTER will administer Confirmation next SUNDAY EVENING.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE FOURTH-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (Rev. Dr. PARKER'S,) have reduced the price of pews one-third, to suit the times, from May 1, 1862, ranging now from $100 downward.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. W. H. MILBURN will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, EVENING at 7½. Communion after morning service. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH—CORNER DE KALB and Portland avs., Brooklyn. Rev. THOS. F. CORNELL, Jr., Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

PEW NO. 77—IN TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-st. (which cost $815,) would be sold very low for cash or approved paper. Address note to No. 16 West 41st-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 ARE respectfully invited to attend Divine service, on SUNDAY, May 4, at the Mission Church, No. 450 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. Discourse by the Rev. WM. S. IRVIN, the veterans' friend. The corps will assemble at the Grand-st. Ferry, East River, at 2 o'clock precisely, to be conveyed to the church in a body, if weather permits; let every veteran attend.
H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABM. DALLY, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—PROF. MATTISON, having recovered from his recent illness, will preach in the new Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. A well-conducted Sunday School meet every Sabbath at 2½ P. M. Strangers in the vicinity are respectfully invited to visit both the Church and Sunday School. Seats cheerfully provided for all visitors.

"END OF THE WORLD ABOUT 1864-69." According to more than 100 expositors;" four lectures on this on THE AFTERNOONS of May 6, 7, 8, 9, next week at 4 P. M., and on the *Dreadful Calamities that are Impending*, on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the lesser Chapel of the University, Washington-square, by the Rev. M. BAXTER, Episcopal Minister. Seats free. (A pamphlet on this is obtainable at No. 3 Bible House.

A PRESENTATION TO REV. DR. CHEEVER, of a Silver Pitcher and a Bible, from a few colored friends, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, May 5, at Shiloh Church, corner Prince and Marion sts. The presentation by Rev. Dr. TYNG and Rev. J. N. GLOUCESTER; addresses also by Rev. Messrs. GARNETT, MATTISON and SLOANE. Admittance, 15 cents, at the door. Hour, 8 o'clock.

TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Sermon on SUNDAY, May 4, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., by Rev. S. F. FARMER, Pastor elect. Subject for the afternoon—*The Hand of God in our National Calamities*.

A DISCOURSE ON EATING AND DRINKING damnation, (1 Cor., xi, 29,) will be given by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Communion service will follow sermon in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9.

PREACHING IN FRENCH—BY PROF. C. MIEL, EVERY SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock, in the Sabbath School room of All Souls' Church, corner of 20th-st. and 4th-av. Entrance on the street.

HANSON-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Pastor, Rev. ROBERT LOWRY, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, the 4th, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, May 4, at 4 o'clock, on *The Apocalypse as Relating to Present Events*.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—AT THE FOOT OF SIXTY-SIXTH-ST., fronting on the East River, one of the handsomest residences on the island; suitable for a large family or genteel boarding-house; stable, carriage-house and five acres of land; fruit and forest trees in great variety. Will be let cheap to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, or at the Empire Sewing-Machine Company, No. 510 Broadway.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors.
M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TO A DESIRABLE TENANT, FOR $325, a small neat three-story brick house, No. 109 West 46th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., with all modern improvements. Apply to D. THOMPSON, No. 1,429 Broadway, near 42d-st.

TO LET—THE TWO BRICK HOUSES, NO. 6 BARrow-st.; also, the store, back room and back basement in the four-story building No. 734 8th-av. Rent low to good tenants. Apply to P. A. HEGEMAN, No. 38 Washington-square.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART, CONSISTING OF the 2d and 3d floors of the house No. 103 3d-av., recently painted, papered and repaired throughout, containing gas and fixtures. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE TWO NEW AND ELEGANT 4-story, high stoop, stone-front houses, full width and sixty-five feet deep, with extensions, Nos. 141 and 143 Madison-av.; will be let together or separately. Apply at No. 143 Madison-av.

TO LET—PRIVATE DWELLING NO. 17 ST. Luke's-place, Leroy-st.; four stories, brown-stone, 12 rooms, gas, bath and all the modern improvements; rent, $550. Apply to MIDERBURGER, No. 80 Carmine-st., or to A. FREEMAN, No. 142 Fulton-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND counter-cellar of the first-class store, No. 17 Park-place and No. 14 Murray-st., (fixtures included.) Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN R. PLATT, No. 79 Murray-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER,
TO LET,
By JOHN GAUDU,
No. 102 Walker-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET—EXCEEDINGly cheap, at No. 68 Fulton-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

ELEGANT COUNTRY MANSION—FURnished, to let for the Summer or year; will accommodate a large family, and conveniently arranged for two families; has all the improvements of the finest City dwellings; stables, vineries and out-houses complete; fine fruit, vegetable and flower garden in perfect order; grounds, land and water views unsurpassed. The location is very accessible, and within an hour's drive from the City Hall. The place is very desirable in every respect, and not expensive. Parties will be waited upon with further particulars by addressing COUNTRY DWELLING, Box No. 2,075 Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY PLACE known as Katonah's Wood, Bedford, Westchester County, near the Harlem Railroad. The house is of stone, two stories and attic, hot and cold water, and modern improvements; ice-house, coach-house, stable, gardener's cottage and green-house; 40 acres, with abundance of choice fruit; rent, $650.
ALSO—A smaller stone cottage, newly papered, painted and furnished; same location; rent $250.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE ELEGANT VILla, with 76 feet front of ground, with fountain, garden, &c., known as No. 70 Union-place—the residence of Dr. Doremus, who is now in Europe. The house is 46 feet wide, with rooms on each side of the hall. It is superbly furnished and decorated, with every modern convenience. Will be rented reasonably to a small family. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED AND frescoed 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house in Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, with a fine view; would be rented low to a first-class tenant; within five minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT NEWBURGH.—TO RENT OR FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Completely furnished, large, commodious stone mansion; twelve acres, one mile north of Newburgh; commanding views; reasonable terms. W. C. WETMORE, No. 61 Wall-st., or on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—AN ENGlish-basement brown-stone front house, on 86th-st., near 5th-av.; five stories high; has every convenience; stairway inclosed; well furnished; rent $1,200. Address HOUSE, Box No. 304 Post-office.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON, half an hour from 30th-st., to let, for 6 or 12 months; fine house, and beautiful situation; rent moderate. Apply at No. 77 Murray-st.

FURNITURE.

THE RECEPTION ROCKING-CHAIRS.—Owing to the Rebellion, the manufacturing of these chairs was suspended, and the copartnership of TERRY & WELLS dissolved. As the partners have other matters to attend to, the balance of the stock—about forty chairs, of different designs, will be sold off, at much below cost, to close up the business. Persons wanting one of these excellent chairs, should embrace this opportunity, as they will be closed out this month for what they will bring. Call at the Manufactory, No. 176 Wooster-st., third floor.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.
J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers.
No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

POLAR REFRIGERATOR AND WATER-COOLER—The best provision preserver made; wholesale and retail; BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

IMPROVED STEEL COFFEE MILLS, AT $10 and upwards. Old mills repaired, at 342 West 16th-st.

HOTELS.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE HOUSE AND 3½ acres of ground, known as Stewart's Hotel, situated on the Williamsburgh and Cypress Hill macadamized road, leading to the Union Race Course, to let. Inquire of S. SNYDER, corner of 3d and South 8th sts., Williamsburgh.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PAtent polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 210 Water-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMIly, residing in their own premises, will accommodate two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, with board, and rooms furnished or unfurnished. House first class. Dinner 5 to 6 P. M. References exchanged. Apply at No. 104 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, and one or two single gentlemen, can obtain elegantly furnished rooms, with board, in the house recently fitted up as a first-class boarding house, No. 200 West 23d-st., corner of 7th-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st. References given and exchanged.

BOARDING.—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS ON second floor to let with board. Inquire at No. 59 West 27th-st. House has all the modern improvements.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 189 AND 191 WEST 14TH-st.; a suite of rooms on 2d floor. Also, rooms for two gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIvate family will accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with board; rooms furnished or unfurnished, as desired. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 107 Johnson-st., near Lawrence.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family would let, with board, a front parlor and bedroom connecting, with large pantry, on second floor. Also a large back room with two large pantries. Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st. References required.

A LARGE PLEASANT PARLOR AND two bedrooms, one large and one small, on the second floor, suitable for a family or party of gentlemen, may be had with good board, in the superior house, containing all the modern improvements, No. 120 East 17th-st.; a fine location, between 2d and 3d avs., near Dr. Tyng's Church and Stuyvesant Park.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY—OCCUpying a first-class house, in 11th-st., near 6th-av., would let a parlor and bedroom, or bedroom only, on second floor, (both handsomely furnished,) to a gentleman, with breakfast in room if required. Apply at No. 198 Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A HANDSOME airy room, with closets, suitable for one or two gentlemen with partial board, in a private family; three minutes' walk from Wall or Fulton st. ferry; references exchanged. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st.

BOARD—WITH ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, may be had in a quiet family, where few boarders are taken. Apply at No. 74 Clinton-place. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED.—A SINGLE gentleman wishes to engage a small room, with partial board, in a private family; east side of City preferred. Address J. V. T., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—EN SUITE OR SINgle, may be had at No. 84 West 14th-st.; house newly papered and painted.

**A NUMBER OF DIFERENT SIZED FURnished rooms to let, suitable for sleeping, with privilege of bath, and reading room, No. 1,256 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, (late Greenwood Lake Hotel,) having been newly and elegantly refurnished and papered throughout, will be open for the reception of boarders and guests on the 1st of May, 1862. This beautiful and healthy resort, combining a rare perfection of mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating, &c., with all the quiet home comforts, which an experienced caterer and well-cultivated farm and garden, abundantly supplied with fruits, can produce, presents unusual inducements to families selecting a Summer retreat, at reasonable rates.

To secure a choice of apartments, address T. ATWOOD, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., (Chester Post-office,) or refer to JNO. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st. Visitors will take Erie Railway to Chester or Warwick Station.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FIFTY MILES FROM NEW-YORK, ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON RIVER.—Families or individuals desiring to secure superior accommodation for the Summer, at the great resort of those in pursuit of health and comfort, (Cornwall,) are respectfully informed that great improvements have been made at the beautiful residence known as Linden Park—additions consisting of a large number of rooms, in suites of two and three connecting, also many new walks and other improvements of the grounds; a new boat on the lake, &c.; a great variety of fruits, vegetables, &c. Terms to suit the times; to those who apply early. For particulars, address E. J. RING, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. Reference in New-York: Snyder & Sons, No. 237 South-st.; Thompson Brothers, No. 1,107 Broadway; Mr. Nathaniel Sands, No. 51 Pine-st.; Mr. Cooledge, No. 255 West-st.; Mr. R. W. Bonsall, No. 281 Canal-st.; Hon. David H. Fowler, County Clerk's Office; Mr. J. R. Lydecker, Custom-house.

BOARD IN YONKERS—WITH A PRIVATE family. Two gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with board with a private family; ten minutes' walk from depot or steamboat landing. Cars will run hourly to and from Yonkers. The location is pleasant, commanding a view of the Hudson River as far down as Staten Island. None need apply but those who are willing to pay good prices for good board. Address D. T. M., Box No. 1,642 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLEASANT COUNTRY board can be obtained for the Summer or year at Glen Cove, L. I., about 1½ hours' sail from New-York; house commodious; rooms large, single or in suites, furnished or unfurnished; good yard, with plenty of shade; fine driving, good boating and fishing for gentlemen; there is a good stable and carriage-house on the premises. For particulars apply to Mrs. A. SAUNDERS, Glen Cove, Long Island.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman, wife, four children and nurse, at a first-class farm-house, not over 40 or 50 miles from the City, and within a reasonable distance of railroad station. The Hudson River route preferred. Address, giving all particulars, G. P. T., Box No. 2,411 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD AT ORANGE.—TWO MARRIED couples, or four adults, would be received to board in a family at Orange. Location near Valley Dépôt, commanding a fine view, &c. Rooms large and terms moderate. Address, for one week, COMFORT, Box No. 92 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR OR FIVE GROWN persons can be pleasantly and comfortably accommodated with country board, in New-Jersey, less than two hours from New-York; five trains a day; no other boarders. For further information address J. J. W., care of J. E. L., No. 359 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR THE CITY.—Two young men can be accommodated within thirty minutes of the City, by Erie Railroad; time of cars convenient for business. Inquire of J. M. HOUSE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BELMONT HALL,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
NEW-JERSEY.

The above well-known Summer resort will be open for the reception of guests on the 24th of May. The house has been put in thorough repair, with many new additions. All communications addressed to me at the above place will meet attention. WILLIAM SHARP.
Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION will open early in June. Rooms, in suite, for families, or furnished cottages can be engaged reasonably for the season, by addressing to Mr. BAINBRIDGE, or by visiting Rockaway. For the season railroad and stage communication will be established hourly.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE, FAIRFIELD, CONN.—The Fairfield House will be ready for company May 1, 1862. To those who desire a pleasant and quiet Summer resort, it has long been acknowledged that Fairfield is without a rival on the New-England shore. Its location is on the most beautiful portion of the shore of Long Island Sound, and about two hours' ride from New-York by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The Fairfield House is fitted up in modern style, furnished in the best manner, (lighted with gas,) and is in all of its appointments specially adapted for families desiring to spend the Summer in the country. Terms moderate. For further particulars, address O. S. BUTTS, Fairfield, Conn.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, will be open SATURDAY, May 29, but parties breaking up housekeeping, and desirous of coming to the country, will be taken at any time. The proprietor is now ready to make arrangements for the season.
JAMES WILLIS.

DRY GOODS.

WINDOW SHADES,
GOLD,
PAINTED,
WHITE HOLLAND,
BUFF HOLLAND,
GREEN HOLLAND,
BLUE HOLLAND,
ALL STYLES OF FIXTURES.
KELTY'S, No. 359 BROADWAY.

WINDOW-SHADES
FOR
STORE WINDOWS
AND
SKYLIGHTS.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

No. 359.
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
SATIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
KELTY, No. 359 BROADWAY. CURTAINS.

WILL OPEN
AT RETAIL,
ON
THURSDAY, APRIL 24,
AN
UNSURPASSED ASSORTMENT
OF
FINE CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
ALL
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR THE CITY TRADE.
HAYT & KARR,
NO. 361 BROADWAY.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—$140 ROLLED UP IN A PIECE OF BROWN paper, in the vicinity of Canal and Broadway, by a poor young girl, who cannot afford to lose the amount. The finder will receive a reward of $40 and the thanks of the owner, on returning it to No. 59 West 12th-st., or No. 309 Canal-st.

LOST—ON APRIL 30, A LITTLE BRINDLE SLUT, heavy in pup, with a chain around her neck. Whoever will return her to the stable, No. 7 East 18th-st., will be suitably rewarded.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady giving up housekeeping wishes to procure a situation for an excellent girl. Call at No. 78 West 20th-st., before 12 o'clock, this week.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A German Protestant, who speaks English well, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy store.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—TWO RESPECTAble young women want situations, one as cook, the other as laundress; they thoroughly understand their business in all its branches; have good City reference. Call for two days at No. 374 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant woman wants a situation; is a good cook, baker, &c.; good washer and ironer; is willing to go to the country; good reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl to do general housework for a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 26th-st., top floor.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to procure situations for two competent girls—one a first-rate laundress, the other a chambermaid—who would take charge of children or sew. Call at No. 50 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID—A YOUNG woman is desirous of obtaining a situation as child's nurse, or to do chamberwork and sewing; can give the most satisfactory references. Can be seen, this week, at No. 32 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A REspectable Protestant girl wants a situation as nurse and chambermaid. Call at No. 227 9th-av., corner of 25th-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation by a German Protestant girl, as nurse or chambermaid; best City reference given. Inquire at No. 161 East 47th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, or growing children; is willing and obliging, and kind to children; has six years of the best of City reference. Call or address to No. 214 East 21st-st., second floor, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as waitress and parlor maid, or regular waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $7 a month; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note, for two days.

A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN PERSON, 29 years of age, wishes a situation to travel with an invalid lady; is an excellent nurse and a cheerful companion. Address S. S. C., Box No. 1,503 New-Haven Post-office, until June 1.

MALES.

AS AGENT, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble single man, a situation as agent, foreman, porter, or at anything to make a respectable living; is used to business; good reference given. Address J. G., in care T. W. Strong, No. 98 Nassau-st.

AS BOOK-KEEPER OR CLERK.—A SITuation is wanted, by a gentleman, (50 years old,) either as book-keeper or confidential clerk. Best testimonials given. Address J. P. M., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK, &c.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, speaking English, Spanish and French perfectly, desires a clerkship in a shipping house or other business requiring a knowledge of the above languages. Only a small salary required. Address MERCHANT'S CLERK, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable single man of long experience; understands the grooming and management of horses and carriages; is a stylish and good driver; has good City references. Address J. N., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man who understands the care of horses, is a careful, good driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has over 2½ years' reference from his last employer; has no objection to country or City. Address C. R., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A temperate and industrious young man wants a situation; is an excellent driver and coachman and good vegetable gardener; is willing and obliging; three years' good reference as to capability and trustworthiness. Call at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as above, by a respectable Protestant single man; understands plain gardening; is a competent driver; understands the care and treatment of horses, and everything in connection with the situation; has lived in New-Haven the last year; will be found everything desired; good references. Address J. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid to work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address P. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good and careful driver; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address J. S., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, greenhouse, graperies, fruit, flowers, vegetables, &c.; can come well recommended. Address A. B., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener, by a single man, a German, who thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches, and can produce the best of references from his last employer. Call at No. 67 Nassau st. J. K.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a married man, a situation in a gentleman's family as groom and coachman; understands the care of fast horses; is a good groom; has lived four years with his last employer; would go to the country; good wages required. Address H. S., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

SAN FRANCISCO.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE American man, a situation to go to California with an invalid gentleman, or a family. References given. Address CALIFORNIA, in care of No. 98 Nassau-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A SMART BOY IN AN OFfice; one who writes a good hand, and can come well recommended. Address Box No. 1,412 New-York Post-office.

A BOY WANTED.—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE dry goods store. Salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN, IN AN importing toy and fancy-goods house; none but those acquainted with the business need apply. Call at No. 65 Maiden-lane.

A COOK.—WANTED, FOR A FEW WEEKS ONLY, a first-rate cook. Apply at No. 11 West 21st-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

A COOK AND NURSE-GIRL—(GERMAN, Swede or Scotch,) wanted, in a family in the country, the cook must be able to make good bread, and wash and iron well; must both be members of a Protestant church—Methodist preferred; the best recommendations required. Inquire of C. T., No. 151 Nassau-st.

A MAN OF ALL WORK—WANTED, (GERman, Scotch or Swede,) to take care of horse, cow, assist the gardener, attend fires, &c.; must be a member of a Protestant church—Methodist preferred. Inquire of C. T., No. 151 Nassau-st. Best of recommendations required.

ASSISTANT NURSE.—WANTED, A GERMAN, English or American girl, as assistant nurse in a small private institution; best reference required. Apply at No. 126 2d-av., between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.

INTELLIGENT MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS can find lucrative and respectable employment in the sale of Van Anden's Portable Copying Presses.
HANNAH & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 29 Cliff-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TAKE NOTICE.—PARTNER WANTED FOR A new-invented Coal Oil Lamp, without a chimney, found in the United States Patent-office, to be the best invention, and burning as well as gas; only such a partner is wanted who will buy the half of the patent right, and having sufficient capital to begin a large business; this is the most valuable and safest patent. No agents need apply. Address H. B., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

MEDALS AND COINS.—A LARGE QUANTITY of medals and coins for sale; also one set of Napoleon Medals, one set of Dassier's Medals of the English Kings, and one set of Medals of the Roman Empire. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st., dealer in medals, coins and paintings.

$10,000.—A PARTY WHO HAS THIS amount wishes a man who has a like sum to join him in buying a business that has paid $12,000 profit the last year, and will pay double that sum if times improve. Address G. C., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A PARTNER, TO RESIDE in New-York, who can command $10,000 cash capital, will be received in a staple manufacturing business, yielding $300 per week net profit. Address STAPLE, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—BRICK FACTORY; 25x50; three stories and three lots, with engine, boiler and shafting, 10-horse power; on 113th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem. Inquire next door, or at No. 161 Chambers-st., New-York.

$500.—PARTNER WANTED—IN A REspectable cash-paying business, well established and paying large profits. Apply at No. 1,337 Broadway, in the lumber-yard, above 37th-st.

IRON FOUNDRY, 100 BY 38 FEET, TO LET at No. 99 Grand-st., Brooklyn; engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for molding; rent low. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, before 11 A. M.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—The valuable property [illegible] and occupied by William Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga County, N. Y.

The property contains about thirty acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing condition; also, pears, cherries, quinces and small fruit, all of the best varieties.

The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious, and modern built mansion, and all the out-buildings necessary for a gentleman's residence—also for farm purposes.

There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country residence, or for a Boarding School or Water Cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is sixteen miles from Auburn, [illegible] miles from Syracuse, and twenty-two miles from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central Road, is distant seven miles, and connections are made with the trains each way, daily, by omnibus.

Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address
DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A FIRST-class gentleman's residence in the upper part of the City, an elegant country residence a few miles east of the City of Poughkeepsie, on the Dutchess Turnpike—a beautiful drive. The residence and outbuildings are entirely new, finished last Fall. House has gas, hot and cold water in all the rooms, bath-room, water-closets, stationary wash-tubs, range, hot water furnaces, speaking-tubes and bells, and every possible convenience and improvement that can be had in the City. A fine garden, with over [illegible] varieties of choice pears; grapes and fruits of various kinds in abundance. Also, 17 acres of choice land, with one of the finest orchards in the country. Terms low and easy; possession at once. For a complete description of this place, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF MORRISANIA, near a Railroad dépôt, a neat cottage house and one acre of land; the house contains eight rooms, all in good order.

Also, in Village of Tremont, twelve miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad, a large house, handsomely located, and one acre of land, improved in garden and lawn, with shade trees, &c.; house contains eleven rooms and kitchen and cellar under.

Either will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and are very desirable property, convenient to City, and have churches and schools in immediate neighborhood. For particulars, inquire of A. N. LEET, No. 251 Broadway.

TO LET, IN WEST BLOOMFIELD, N.J.—The pleasantly situated two-story house, known as "The Parsonage," within five minutes' walk of depot, about 2 acres of land, fine garden, fruit orchard, brook running through the grounds; also stable and outbuildings. Also a new 2-story house, with 12 rooms, hot and cold water in both stories; bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement; 2½ acres land, high location, commanding a fine view of New-York; ¾ mile from dépôt. Apply to J. C. DOREMUS, Postmaster, West Bloomfield, or address Box No. 1,798 New-York P. O.

TO LET OR LEASE.—TWO OF THOSE BEAUtiful houses situated on Clermont-terrace, Newtown, L. I.; each house contains thirteen rooms; has all the modern improvements, with large garden and shaded lawn in front, of two acres, with circular carriage road completely protected from the main road; only two minutes from railroad dépôt, and thirty-five minutes from New-York. For further particulars, apply to A. BAXTER, on the premises, or to SAMUEL LORD, corner of Grand and Chrystie sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON EAST RIVER—Ten or 12 miles from the City Hall, a large mansion, with numerous outbuildings and about forty acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, large old shade trees, abundance of fruit, &c., &c. The mansion can be let, furnished, for the Summer season, or for the year. The house contains water and gas throughout, and is adapted to a large family. Bathing, boating and scenery unsurpassed. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE, with two acres of ground, on the north side of Bloomfield turnpike, near Watsessing dépôt, and three miles from Newark, N. J.; location is elevated, pleasant and healthy, within five minutes' walk of dépôt; the house is convenient, comfortable, with shade and fruit trees; rent or price is low. Apply at No. 2-3 Broad-st., (up-stairs,) Newark, N. J., or address Box No. 75 Newark Post-office, N. J.

$150.—TO LET.—AT SAUGERTIES, (OPPOSITE Tivoli, on Hudson River Railroad,) Ulster County, a neat brick cottage, with 3 lots of ground, carriage-house, ice-house, &c., in good order; plenty of all kinds of fruit; rent $150 per year. Also, for sale, a two-horse rockaway carriage, 3 seats, cheap. Apply to B. W. SHREVE, No. 162 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, near 7th-st.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the dépôt of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-st.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE AT SPUYTEN DUYvil, to let, in the vicinity of J. R. Whiting, Esq. The house has 12 rooms, with water, range, furnace, &c., &c. The grounds consist of 13 acres, with an abundance of the choicest fruits; command a splendid view of Spuyten Duyvil Valley. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE place at New-Rochelle, on Huguenot-st., opposite the Episcopal Church, and only five minutes' walk from the dépôt, consisting of 1¾ acres of land, frame cottage, (containing 13 rooms,) barn and other out-buildings. Apply to S. B. UNDERHILL, New-Rochelle, or D. UNDERHILL, No. 72 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FISHKILL Landing, a house containing 11 rooms, in first rate order, with two acres of ground, barn, and ice-house, filled. Location very desirable, and near railroad dépôt and steamboat landing. Apply to WALTER NIEL & CO., Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A BEAUTIFUL house and three acres of land; all modern improvements; well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; neighborhood first-class, within forty minutes of the City by railroad, every hour. Terms easy. Inquire of H. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—SEVERAL newly erected cottages, in Fiedler's Park, on Castleton Heights, within five minutes' walk from the first landing. The Park is about 12 acres in extent, with fine and extensive views of the surrounding bay and country. Apply to ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH N. J., a very desirable 2½-story frame house, with a 2-story extension and kitchen, marble mantels, front and rear stairs, convenient to dépôt; desirable residence for a small private family. Apply to S. A. SPENCER, No. 241 Grand-st., N. Y.

TO LET—A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE on Flushing Bay, house containing 10 rooms, with good and ample out-buildings on the premises; situated about three miles from Astoria, Newtown and Flushing. For terms and further particulars, apply to JAMES T. SANFORD, No. 93 West-st., New-York.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE AT TUBBY HOOK, near the Station-house; it is finely shaded with cedars, and contains six rooms and kitchen; one hour from Chambers-st., by Hudson River cars. Rent $200. Apply to G. LYNCH, Station Agent, or F. A. THOMPSON, No. 50 Warren-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A dwelling-house, stable, and 5 acres of land, in Greenburgh, Westchester County, distant about one mile south from the Hastings' dépôt of the Hudson River Railroad. Apply to WM. N. DYCKMAN, No. 142 Broadway, or No. 32 Boorman-place, West 33d-st., near 9th-av.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE MANSION ON Prospect Hill, two miles above Middletown, Conn., on the river; most delightful, healthy location; 3 or 13 acres, 23 rooms; terms easy. Inquire of J. T. GRISWOLD, No. 34½ Pine-st., or of J. LAW, No. 250 Broad-st., Newark.

TO LET—IN SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—A NEAT two-story house, with ½ acre of ground, shade trees and garden; possession given immediately. Inquire of GEO. STONE, South Orange, or HENRY MORRIS, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the dépôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES B. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av., terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A LARGE plot of ground on 27th and 28th sts., between 10th and 11th avs., and near the 11th. There are 12 lots in the plot hereby offered, 6 on each street, well adapted for a business requiring much room and free access.
ALSO,
Two lots belonging to the same estate, and fronting on 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE PROPERTY known as the FLORENCE HOTEL, located on North-east corner Broadway and Walker-st.; lot 30x100, 36 feet wide on rear. This is most eligibly situated for a Commercial or Banking Establishment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARMS.

$4,000 FOR A GOOD FRUIT FARM OF 75 acres, including tools, stock, crops, and furniture. Good water, soil, wood and buildings; 30 miles on Long Island. Send for circular in the air-pressure churn store, No. 58 Cortlandt-st., New-York. WM. HINTON.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

SECOND FLOOR OF FOUR ROOMS, OR three rooms and basement, in a genteel house, containing modern improvements, not above 10th-st., and east of Broadway, wanted, by a family of three persons. Address with full particulars J. F., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL, PLAINLY-FURNISHED house, by a careful tenant, either in this City or Brooklyn. Address, stating terms, which must be low, W. H. R., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.
BUY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.
Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for Duties for sale.

M. C. MORGAN,
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold.
Reliable investments made for Estates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—IN compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. Those, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every two months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.

Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following Journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Vanity Fair,* and at Messrs. Appleby's, No. 133 Water-st.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

Hon. A. W. Bradford, LL.D., Valentine Mott, M. D.,
Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq., John Ordronaux, M. D., Sanitary Commission,
Theo. W. Dwight, LL.D., Col. Col. Law School, J. S. Thayer, Esq.,
Hon. Geo. Folsom, Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,
C. Godfrey Gunther Esq., John Torrey, M. D.,
Charles King, LL.D., Pres. Col. College, Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D., Sanitary Commission.

C. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.
N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the *Vanity Fair*, No. 116 Nassau-st., or at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the Company's Office, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books at this office, and at the American Exchange Bank in New-York, will be closed at the close of business on the 24th inst., and reopened on the 5th day of June next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the annual election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 20. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 A. M. of the 21st.
W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treas.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Dépôt Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
No. 59 William-st.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 59 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 14. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th until the 14th of May, inclusive. H. MATHER, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Elections will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 13th May ensuing, from 12 to 1 o'clock P.M. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 6th of May and opened on 14th May.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1862.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after May 1, at the Treasurer's office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 Broadway.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, 12th May next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M,
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

$50,000, IN SUMS TO SUIT, TO LOAN on bond and mortgage, on improved City property, worth double the amount. Address
W. ANTHES & LE ROY, No. 38 Pine-st.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1 ON THE New-Haven, New-London and Stonington Extension Bonds will be paid on and after that date, at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER, 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes, and 6 per cent. certificates of Indebtedness, bought and sold at the best rates, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP WANTED by WILLIAM C. GILMAN & SON, Dealers in Insurance Scrip, removed to 46 Pine-st., corner of William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

By GEORGE COOK, TO-DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, sofas, chairs, lounges, carpets, oil-cloths, hall-stands, tables, crockery, glassware, looking-glasses, bookcases, wardrobes, sideboards, &c., to close an estate. Also, by order of assignee, immediately after the above, a very elegant stock of first-class new furniture, of the usual varieties. Catalogues at sale. The attention of purchasers is invited to this sale, as being one of the finest this season.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom 37 Nassau-st.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL, at auction, SATURDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 16 West 46th-st., near 5th-av., genteel household furniture, consisting of velvet, Brussels and three-ply carpets; rosewood suite, in green and gold; very superior 7-octave piano, full round corners, made by Grow & Christopher, of New-York; rosewood centre and side tables, rosewood suite, in crimson and maroon; gold frame pier mirrors and bases, chandeliers and brackets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and chairs; mahogany tête-a-tête, in hair-cloth; lace and brocatel curtains, black walnut extension-table and chairs; hair mattresses, oil-cloth, stair carpets, dining crockery, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at his salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, viz.: Parlor, library, dining and bedroom furniture, in rosewood, walnut, oak, and mahogany; also Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier mirrors, gas fixtures, etc. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa-beds, curtains cornices, chandeliers, chairs, tables, washstands, bedsteads, carpets, oilcloths, mirrors, feather beds, pillows, blankets, spreads, oilcloths, counting-house desks, kitchenware, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, May 3, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a light bay mare, about 15 hands high, long tail, 7 years old, perfectly kind and gentle, a good traveler, and a very stylish driver. Also, a set of single harness.

REMOVALS.

JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND
BROKERS,
have removed to the offices
NO. 23 WILLIAM-ST., (first floor.)

REMOVAL.
THOMAS DIXON
HAS REMOVED TO
17 NASSAU-STREET,
Between Pine and Cedar streets.

REMOVAL.
WILLIAM W. SANGER, M. D., has removed to No. 13 Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) a few doors west of Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park-place.
HY. G. HADDEN, President.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 63 Wall-st. to No. 166 Broadway, Parmly's Buildings, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

HALL, CORNELL & CO. HAVE REMOVED from No. 123 Maiden-lane to No. 115 Fulton-st., between William and Nassau sts.

WM. C. GILMAN & SON, DEALERS IN Insurance Scrip, have removed to No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William-st.

REMOVAL.—EDWARD S. SHERMAN HAS REmoved from No. 76 Broad-st. to No. 253 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kind of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

PETROLIUM.—PARTIES WISHING PETROLium refined can have it done by a party who understands it perfectly, by addressing MASON, Box No. 111 Times Office, stating where to call.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60

CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
AMERICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PASSPORT OFFICE.

No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed
"PASSPORT OFFICE,
Box No. 3,843, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class..........$160
Third-class..........66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY, May 3.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........SATURDAY, May 10.
ETNA..........SATURDAY, May 17,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on
SATURDAY, May 31.

Price of passage in
First Cabin..........$95@$135
According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.
Third Cabin..........$30@$50
With very superior accommodations.
Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.
No berth secured until paid for.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $95.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 24th May
SATURDAY, 26th April. | SATURDAY, 21st June.

Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........60
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depôt.
GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 4 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. All tickets must be purchased before entering the cars.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER.—On and after Tuesday, April 1, the steamer AURORA will leave New-York, from foot of Robinson-st., at 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Manchester at 6 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

On and after May 1, the AURORA will leave from the covered pier foot of Murray-st.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:25 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passengers depôt, James-slip and foot of 34th-st., E. R. Summer arrangement—At 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hamptons. At 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 6 P. M. for Hempstead.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The new and elegant steamer,
MARY POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON,
will leave foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Returning, will leave Rondout at 5½, Poughkeepsie at 6½, and Newburgh at 7½ A. M.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.—The steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, at 4 o'clock P. M., until further notice. For further information apply to SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st. D. A. MILLS, Agent.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE.—Steamers ISAAC P. SMITH and AMERICA, leaves foot of Harrison-st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 9½ A. M., 3¼ and 4½ P. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw, touching at Christopher-st. each way. For particulars inquire of agent at Harrison-st. Pier.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—THE steamer ARMENIA will run daily (Sundays excepted) to Poughkeepsie, leaving Pier foot of Harrison-st. at 8 o'clock. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 1 o'clock, making the intermediate landings.

N. B.—The ARMENIA will resume her regular trips to Albany, on Monday, May 12.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip, at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P.M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P.M.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the more accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MEDICAL.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.

Can be had of all druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beckman, corner of William-st., New-York.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY PATENT OFfice Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Rew, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock, at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine. Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE REstores the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures instanter the very worst cases. Dr. WARD'S popular Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, with book. You may rely on this as the only thorough and effectual remedy. It always cures; warranted never-failing. Save time, money, health. Call immediately. Only office, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 127 Bowery.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 CENTRE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.

TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS, AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 20th of May, 1862, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.

The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.
WM. J. HASKETT, President, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board, 20 Duane-st.
N. B. Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS of the Common Council, will meet on MONDAY, May 5, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties having business before the Committee will attend.

Alderman FARLEY, Councilman ORTON,
Alderman CHIPP, Councilman JONES,
Alderman SMITH, Councilman HOGAN,
Alderman MITCHELL, Councilman STEVENSON,
Alderman ALLEN, Councilman KEECH.

TERENCE FARLEY, Chairman.
ALEX. KEECH, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons holding claims against LORENZO DELMONICO, to attend a meeting at Delmonico's, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, 3d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.
J. GUERDIN,
HENRY BABAD, Assignees.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BENEDICT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st., is dissolved by limitation.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1862.
HENRY M. BENEDICT,
E. CORNELIUS BENEDICT,
EDW'D. P. KOHLY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will continue the Stock, Exchange, and Collection Business, under the name of BENEDICT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st.
HENRY M. BENEDICT,
E. CORNELIUS BENEDICT.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

EDWARD P. KOHLY will continue the Exchange and Collection Business under his own name, at No. 11 Pine-st.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the undersigned, under the name of E. R. WEBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
E. RUSSELL WEBB,
WILLIAM TITTERTON,
G. D. WELLS,
NEW-YORK, May, 1, 1862. WILLIAM H. HAVENS.

THE BUSINESS will hereafter be continued at the old stand, Nos. 16 and 18 Dutch-st., corner of Fulton, by the subscribers, under the firm of WEBB & TITTERTON, by whom all claims against the late firm will be adjusted.

All persons indebted to the late firms of E. R. Webb and E. R. Webb & Co. are requested to call and settle without delay.
E. RUSSELL WEBB,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862. WILLIAM TITTERTON.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the firm of DATERS & CO. is dissolved by the death of Philip Dater, and that his Executors are alone authorized to close and settle the business, and to sign the firm name in liquidation.
Dated April 28, 1862.
PHILIP DATER,
Per JAS. M. BENEDICT, } Executors
PHILIP DATER, Jr., } Philip Dater.
HENRY DATER,
ALDEN WATTLES,
JOSIAH B. GREENMAN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—PHILIP DATER AND S. T. HEFFNER have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of PHILIP DATER & CO., and, as the successors of DATERS & CO., will continue the wholesale grocery and commission business, at the old stand, No. 161 Front-st.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of COOPER & FISHER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Francis W. Cooper is authorized to settle all claims due the firm, and to sign the name of the said firm in liquidation.
FRANCIS W. COOPER,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862. RICHARD FISHER.

The business will be continued at the same place, No. 131 Amity-st., by Francis W. Cooper, manufacturer of all kinds of silverware.
FRANCIS W. COOPER.

MINOT C. MORGAN RETIRES THIS DAY from the firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., by limitation of copartnership. The business will be continued under the same name, at No. 52 Wall-st., by the remaining partners, who will sign in liquidation.
J. F. D. LANIER,
M. C. MORGAN,
CHARLES LANIER.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of METTLER, VAN ARSDALE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by METTLER & VAN ARSDALE, who are authorized to settle the claims of the late firm.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862. SAMUEL METTLER,
ABM. VAN ARSDALE,
C. S. HOAGLAND.

No. 76 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGND have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of PARKE & BOWDOIN, for the negotiation of Business Paper, and the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on Commisson.
HORATIO S. PARKE,
(Late of Parke & Dalton.)
GEORGE S. BOWDOIN.

EDWARD UNKART HAVING ADMITTED as partners Mr. CHARLES G. UNKART and Mr. OTTO HEINZE, will continue the business as heretofore, under the firm of
UNKART & CO.,
At the store No. 166 Fulton-st., a few doors north from Broadway.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE FIRM OF CROMMELIN & CURTIS have this day associated with them Mr. WM. E. TILLINGHAST, and will continue the banking and exchange business under the style of CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO., at No. 11 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE WILL, Plaintiff, against HANNAH E. CHAVE AND WILLIAM G. CHAVE, Defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action on the 22d day of March, 1862, I, the referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 12th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. H. LUDLOW, real estate auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, between the First and Second Avenues, known and designated by the letter E, and by the number 148, upon a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, lying between Tenth and Twentieth streets, and between the Second Avenue and the East River, devised by PETER GERARD STUYVESANT, to JULIA STUYVESANT and others, which lot is bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, distant four hundred and twelve feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventeenth-street and First-avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with First-avenue one hundred and six feet, thence westwardly parallel with said street, twenty-six feet, thence Southerly, parallel with said avenue one hundred and six feet to the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, and thence eastwardly along the same twenty-six feet to the point of beginning. The eastwardly wall of the said dwelling-house on said lot of land being a party wall, and the easterly boundary line of said lot of land runs through the centre of said party wall.—Dated, April 18, 1862.
J. A. GEISSENHAINER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
ap 19-2aw 3wS. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—THE NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY vs. JOHN H. BUSSELL and others.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 28th day of March, 1862, I, the subscriber, Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of executing and carrying the same into effect, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, salesroom No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 5th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate auctioneer, all that certain lot of land situate in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Thirty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-second-street, distant westerly three hundred feet from the northwesterly corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-second-street, and running thence northerly parallel with Eighth-avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the middle of the block between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, thence westerly along said middle line twenty feet, thence southerly and parallel with Eighth-avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the said northerly side of Thirty-second-street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of Thirty-second-street twenty feet to the place of beginning, together with the buildings, &c., thereon erected.—Dated April 4, 1862. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
S. W. & R. A. GAINES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
ap11-2aw3wF&S

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GOODWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence on the 7th-av., between 139th and 140th sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, March 28, 1862.
ARCHIBALD WATT,
SARAH STARR,
ap5-law6mS* Administrators with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HENDRICKS, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 61 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of October next. Dated NEW-YORK, March 28, 1862.
M. M. HENDRICKS,
ALFRED TOBIAS, } Executors.
m29-law6mS* ISAAC HENDRICKS,

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the fifth day of May, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the four lots of ground situated on the south side of Twelfth-street, near Avenue B, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.—Dated April 21, 1862.

JAMES L. MILLER, } Building
THOMAS KENNEDY, } Committee
NICHOLAS SEGUR, } of the
JOHN MEEHAN, } Seventeenth
H. HERBERT WILLIAMS, } Ward
JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN, } School Officers.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS, Steam Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything in our line.

ROOFING.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES of the Eagle Company, apply corner of 12th-st. and 10th-av., or to G. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
TWELFTH NIGHT OF INCREASING TRIUMPH.
MISS BATEMAN,
THE YOUNG QUEEN OF THE AMERICAN STAGE,
Has created
THE MOST REMARKABLE EXCITEMENT
In the
HISTORY OF THE NEW-YORK STAGE,
And is acknowledged by the
PRESS, THE PROFESSION AND THE PEOPLE,
To be the
GREATEST YOUNG ACTRESS OF THE AGE.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, May 3,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
MISS BATEMAN AS PAULINE.

Mr. EDWIN ADAMS	as Claude
Mr. HENRY PLACIDE	as Col. Damas
Mrs. R. W. BLAKE	as Mme. Deschapelles

and a fine cast throughout.
Leader of the Orchestra..........Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER
Doors open at 7. Performance begins at 8. Box-office open from 9 till 4 o'clock. Seats may be secured in advance.
ON MONDAY EVENING, May 5,
Will be presented, by universal desire,
THE HUNCHBACK—Miss BATEMAN as JULIA.

WALLACK'S.
SATURDAY—EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT.
MONDAY—(first time here,) the very excellent comedy of
LOVE IN A MAZE,
Which will be produced with New Scenery, New Dresses, Machinery, New Appointments, and an unusually strong cast.
TUESDAY—THE LADY OF LYONS.
WEDNESDAY—THE LOVE CHASE.
TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,)
EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT.
Received on Monday by a full and fashionable audience, with the loudest laughter and applause.

Sir Robert Ramble	Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Solus	Mr. Blake
Mr. Irwin	Mr. Charles Fisher
Mr. Harmony	Mr. Mark Smith
Lord Norland	Mr. Norton
Mr. Placid	Mr. Young
Edward Irwin	Miss Fanny Reeves
Miss Spinster	Mrs. Vernon
Lady Eleanor Irwin	Miss Fanny Morant
Mrs. Placid	Mrs. John Sefton
Miss Woodburne	Miss M. Henriques

In rehearsal,
MONEY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
Third week of the Magnificent Operatic Spectacle
THE ENCHANTRESS.
Stella..........Miss Caroline Richings
whose beautiful acting and
SUPERB VOCALIZATION
is nightly received with every DEMONSTRATION OF APPLAUSE.
Brilliant Reception of
ANNETTI GALETTI,
the most finished Dansuese of the day.
The play is produced with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
NOVEL AND EXTENSIVE MECHANISM,
A GRAND BALLET,
AN INCREASED ORCHESTRA,
FULL OPERATIC CHORUS,
and a
SPLENDID DRAMATIC COMPANY.
ON SATURDAY NEXT, A MATINEE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
SECOND MATINEE OF THE SEASON.
The Management respectfully announce a
GRAND MATINEE,
to take place at
NIBLO'S GARDEN,
THIS SATURDAY, MAY 3, AT 1 O'CLOCK,
when will be produced the
BRILLIANT OPERATIC SPECTACLE
OF THE
ENCHANTRESS,
in the same style of beauty and excellence as given at the
EVENING REPRESENTATION.
Admission (on this occasion) to all parts of the house, 50 cents.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.
Doors open at 12½ o'clock.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!!
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 553 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.
Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.
Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
PRESENTATION SOIREES,
(Postponed on account of the storm.)
Will commence on MONDAY EVENING, May 5, 1862, and continue for one week. One hundred and twenty-two valuable presents, including a splendid rosewood piano-forte, now on exhibition at Firth, Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, will be given to the patrons of these entertainments. Tickets $1, for sale at the music stores, hotels, and at the door.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
MATINEE AT 3 O'CLOCK, THIS DAY.
CAPT. WILLIAMS'
WHALING VOYAGE.
Evening at 7¾ o'clock.

GOTTSCHALK'S PASTORELLA E CAVALLIERE.—New and only correct edition. Just published and for sale by WM. HALL & SON, 543 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Summer session of this school will commence on the first Wednesday of May next.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A Boarding-school for 20 boys, opens its next session, the 7th of May. Young lads having nothing to unlearn are desired, none beside. Pupils, entering at the age of 7 or 8, have continued in this school six consecutive years, passing through all the grades of an education, from the elementary to the collegiate. A note addressed to the Principal, for an interview, care of Wm. Stanley, Esq., Fifth-av. Hotel, New-York, after the 20th April, will receive prompt attention.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 278 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, Miss STILLMAN, Principal. Spring Term commences May 5. This school is particularly worthy the attention of parents designing to educate their daughters from home. A limited number of day scholars received for a thorough critical course of English study. Circulars to be had on application as above.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN?"—Circulars, with full information of good Schools, are deposited, for the free use of PARENTS and GUARDIANS, at the "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," No. 596 Broadway.
FAMILIES, and SCHOOLS OF EVERY GRADE, may procure well-qualified teachers, without charge.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU," No. 561 Broadway.—Schools supplied with competent teachers, and parents with school circulars gratuitously. Teachers furnished with engagements. No advance fee. References: Rev. D. C. Van Norman, Harper Bros., D. Appleton & Co.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO., Agents for Schools.

WILLIAMSBRIDGE BOARDING SCHOOL.—This Academy, under the sole management of NOBLE HEATH, will open on the 12th inst. for the reception of male pupils, who will be thoroughly instructed in all the branches of a good business education. French and Spanish included. Address NOBLE HEATH, Williamsbridge, Westchester Co., N. Y.

FAMILY INSTITUTE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—Parents desiring for their daughters a thorough and accomplished education, in a delightful home, under the best influences, are invited to visit Ravenswood, *via* 34th-st. ferry and Hunter's Point, or obtain circulars at Mr. BROWN'S, No. 819 Broadway.

DWIGHT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Twelve boys only, received and carefully instructed. Particular attention given to small boys. Terms very moderate. For circulars, apply to J. R. WILCOX, No. 185 5th-av., corner 23d-st., where the Principal can be seen daily, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A LADY FULLY QUALIFIED TO teach the English branches, and French, music and drawing, for a school in the country. She must be a member of the Episcopal Church. Address SCHOOL, Station G, No. 1,259 Broadway, stating when and where an interview can be had.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated: under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—PROF. F. A. ANDREU'S Boarding-school for Young Ladies. Summer Term begins May 5.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY—No. 18 Tompkins-st. A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of stationary and portable engines and boilers; also, flax, hemp and oakum rope machinery, millwright work and castings, and general machinery merchants. Dépôt and store, No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Works at Paterson, N. J.

COAL, &C.

COAL—PRICE REDUCED.—PEACH ORchard, Lehigh and Locust Mountain, fresh from the mines, at less than last Summer's prices. Also, superior Liverpool Orrel and English house Cannel, at lowest market rates. HENRY REEVE,
corner of Canal and Centre, and Jane and West sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SATURDAY, May 3, 1862.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
TWO SPLENDID PERFORMANCES.
In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
at each of which will be produced the superb Drama
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN,
by the entire strength of the company.
LAST DAY, POSITIVELY, OF THE
GREAT BELGIAN GIANT.
COMMODORE NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT,
THE QUAKER OR WOODEN GUN
from the Rebel Fortifications at Centreville, Va.,
THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS,
THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON,
LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA,
with its multitude of beautiful LIVING FISH, and near a million other Curiosities, to be seen at all hours.
Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.
GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW,
June 3. $2,000 in premiums for finest BABIES, TWINS, TRIPLETS, QUATERNS, and FAT BABIES. Number of Babies limited to One Hundred. Forty already engaged. Secure certificates immediately at Ticket Office.
☞ Don't fail to read advertisement of
THE GRAND NATIONAL DOG SHOW.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
GREAT NATIONAL DOG SHOW,
GREAT NATIONAL DOG SHOW,
GREAT NATIONAL DOG SHOW,
GREAT NATIONAL DOG SHOW.
GREAT NATIONAL DOG SHOW,
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, May 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, 1862, when upward of
$2,205 WILL BE PAID IN PREMIUMS
FOR THE
BEST SPECIMEN OF DOGS, INCLUDING EVERY BREED OF DOG KNOWN.

Mr. BARNUM begs to suggest that this will undoubtedly be one of the MOST EXCITING and INTERESTING EXHIBITIONS ever seen on this continent. It will include choice specimens of every known breed of Dogs, from the GREAT SIBERIAN BLOODHOUND to the diminutive dwarf TERRIER, comprising some sixty different breeds. This is the only instance in the known world where the whole canine fraternity have been represented in one family group. Arrangements have been made in the Museum for the accommodation and exhibition at one time of TWO THOUSAND DOGS.

LIST OF PREMIUMS TO BE PAID IN CASH.

A premium of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid for the exhibition of the largest and handsomest dog of his age, under one year.

Premiums of $25 each will be paid for the exhibition of the best specimens of ST. BERNARDS—NEWFOUNDLANDS—ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS—KING CHARLES SPANIELS—BLENHEIM SPANIELS—BLACK and TAN TERRIERS—POODLES—ESQUIMAUX DOGS—POINTERS—SETTERS—GREYHOUNDS—BLOOD HOUNDS—FOXHOUNDS—BEAGLES—HARRIERS—SCOTCH DEERHOUNDS—MASTIFFS and BULL DOGS.

Premiums of $10 for second best of each of these breeds.

Minor premiums for the third, fourth, fifth and sixth best.

Premiums of $10 each for the exhibition of the best specimens of SHEPHERD DOGS—COACH DOGS and BULL, SKYE and SCOTCH TERRIERS.

Minor premiums for the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth best.

Discretionary premiums in like proportions will be paid for all other breeds, oddities, &c.

The number of dogs exhibited will be limited to 100 of each class.

Persons desirous of exhibiting their dogs will secure NUMBERED CERTIFICATES on application at the ticket office of the Museum, entitling them to the entry of their dogs, on depositing $1, as evidence of good faith. Said dollar will be returned on the last day of the exhibition.

For full particulars obtain free circulars at the Museum.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE
WILL BE CLOSED UNTIL
NEXT MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 5,
When will be produced,
FIRST TIME EVER ACTED,
NEW FOUR-ACT
DRAME FANTASTIQUE,
ENTITLED
REASON vs. FOLLY;
OR,
LIFE IN PARIS.

FINAL EXHIBITION
OF
"CHURCH'S HEART OF THE ANDES,"
AT GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY,
From 9 to 6 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.
Visitors are requested to bring opera-glasses.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-seventh Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open for the season, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets, 50 cts.; single admission, 25 cts.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150

GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND MELODEONS, at my new and extensive piano rooms. Good second-hand pianos cheap. Pianos and Melodeons to let and rent applied on purchase. Best of Pianos at war prices. Pianos tuned. T. S. BERRY, No. 583 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

ORGANIST.—AN ORGANIST, WHO CAN PROduce the highest testimonials in regard to character and ability, and who has had ten years' experience in several of the first-class Churches of this City and Brooklyn, is open for an engagement. Can furnish a good choir if desired. Address B. C. D., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SOPRANO SINGer in a church choir in this City by a young lady perfectly qualified. A note, giving name of church, to W. A., Box No. 141 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

ANY RESPECTABLE FAMILY HAVING A first-class piano to dispose of low, for cash, may meet with a purchaser, by addressing MERCHANT, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," ESTABLISHED 1855.—Wanted, native French teacher for Boys' boarding-school on the Hudson; a gentleman as vice-principal, in Conn., for very moderate salary; a French lady for young ladies' school near N. Y.; a lady, as partner in school 25 miles from N. Y., and teach Fr., Eng. and music; a native French teacher, for French and music, in first-class school in N. J.; a lady experienced in teaching mathematics, Latin and botany; a French lady, for school in N. Y. City; a gentleman for music, French, Latin and drawing. Several schools to rent and for sale. G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, No. 596 Broadway, Agent for Schools.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED and qualified to teach thoroughly English, French, Latin, Music and other ornamental branches if desired, wishes an engagement in a school or family in the City or country. Best references exchanged. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A NEW-ENGLAND GRADUate, of long experience, desires a situation for the Summer months, in some family or select school, either in or out of the City. Terms moderate. City reference given. Address L. H., Union Theological Seminary.

AGRICULTURAL.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS WILL FIND THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.'S POUDRETTE the CHEAPEST as well as the BEST fertilizer in market for Lawns, Grass Plots, General Garden Culture, Grapevines, and for early Potatoes; $3 worth will manure an acre of Corn, will increase the crop from one-third to one-half, and will mature the crop two weeks earlier than any other manure. Price, for 7 bbls., and over, $1 50 per bbl., or only $15 per ton, delivered free on board of vessel or railroad. Apply to the only genuine office of THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

PLANTS, PLANTS.—WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist, 29th-st. and Broadway, has now ready for planting out the very finest assortment of Verbenas, Roses, Petunias, &c. Gardens laid out and planted and grapevines, honeysuckles, evergreens, &c., sod and moulds furnished and shade trees planted, bouquets, &c.

HOT AND COLD GRAPERY AND NICE gardener's house to let on a gentleman's place in Westchester County. The vines produce largely. Also, fine collection of flowers. To a good man, with references, terms will be moderate. Address GRAPERY, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.
Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Buildings. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT MACON.

Official Dispatches from Gen. Burnside.

A BOMBARDMENT OF ELEVEN HOURS.

The Surrender of the Fort Unconditional.

Devastating Effects of Our Fire---The Fort Rendered Wholly Untenable.

Our Loss but One Man Killed and Eleven Wounded.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, May 1.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: Capt. WORDEN, of the Navy, with dispatches from Gen. BURNSIDE, has just arrived. He reports Fort Macon taken, after eleven hours' bombardment. Four hundred prisoners were taken. Col. WHITE, late of the Ordnance Department, commands Fort Macon. Loss on our side, one killed and eleven wounded.

JNO. E. WOOL, Major-General.

ADDITIONAL FROM REBEL SOURCES.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, May 1.

I clip the following paragraph from the Petersburgh *Express*, fully confirming the rumor received here to-day of the fall of Fort Macon:

The Wilmington *Journal* of Tuesday, has the following in addition to what has already appeared in our telegraphic columns: "We have just learned that the fire upon the fort was opened at a quarter before six on Friday morning, and that the engagement between the fort and batteries was kept up until about 7 o'clock that evening, when the fort became wholly untenable and was surrendered, all the guns on the side of the fort opposite that attacked were dismounted. All but three of the guns bearing upon the enemy's batteries were dismounted. The enemy's central battery of breaching guns was within eleven hundred yards. The right and left flanking mortar batteries were more distant. It turns out that the report of fifteen of our men having been killed in a scout undertaken some time since against the enemy's pickets, is untrue. One man only was ever wounded, and none killed until Friday last, the day of the attack."

From various accounts it is gathered that during the bombardment of Fort Macon seven rebels were killed and a great many wounded.

Col. WHITE and 150 men were released on parole by Gen. BURNSIDE.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE YESTERDAY.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, May 2.

The French war steamer *Gassendi*, arrived from Washington this afternoon.

The steamer *Julia Farren* arrived from Newbern this morning, having left that place on Tuesday. She brings the mails and official dispatches.

All the previously reported particulars of the capture of Fort Macon, are confirmed. The fort surrendered on Friday evening, and all the stores and ammunition, the latter in large quantity, were captured. The fort was garrisoned immediately by Union troops. Everything was quiet when the *Julia Farren* left. There was no other news in that vicinity. Only one man is reported killed on our side during the bombardment. The enemy lost seven.

By the *Julia Farren* we have the Union accounts of the fight above Elizabeth City, previously reported. Gen. RENO was dispatched by Gen. BURNSIDE, on the 19th, with five regiments and four pieces of artillery, as previously reported, to Elizabeth City, thence to move in the direction of Norfolk.

A special correspondent gives the following particulars:

Gen. RENO landed at Elizabeth City, and sent Col. HAWKINS, by a circuitous route, to get in front of the enemy, and followed, with a part of the remaining force. After marching twenty miles, the enemy was found intrenched, with batteries in position, in the edge of a wood, which commanded the approaches over the open fields. Col. HOWARD, of the Marine Artillery, in advance, fired upon the enemy, and our pieces were put in position for a three hours' artillery duel. Col. HAWKINS' force got astray, and found themselves four miles in Gen. RENO's rear. Gen. RENO sent regiments to the right and left to outflank the enemy, the movement being finely executed, and there was a prospect of bagging the whole rebel force. When Col. HAWKINS came up, Gen. RENO ordered him to the right, but coming into the open field, he charged on the enemy with the bayonet, appeared in the clearing, and received the fire of both batteries and all the rebel infantry.

Col. HAWKINS was wounded in the arm, and Adjutant GADSDEN killed. A charge was then made by the other regiments on both flanks of the enemy, who was put to rout and retreated to the canal locks, and thence to Norfolk. Gen. RENO pronounces this one of the most brilliant affairs he ever saw. Our loss in commissioned officers was, killed, one; wounded, seven; non-commissioned officers killed, two; wounded, thirteen; privates killed, six; wounded, forty.

Gen. BURNSIDE positively ordered Gen. RENO not to advance any further toward Norfolk, the object being to feel the strength of the enemy in the rear; so, after remaining six hours on the field of battle, he returned to Elizabeth City. Having not enough wagons, and the men being exhausted by a severe march, seventeen of our wounded were left on the field in charge of a surgeon, with a flag of truce. These have since arrived at Fort Monroe. The enemy's loss is larger than ours.

Three refugees from Norfolk left last night in a rowboat, and arrived at 7½ o'clock this morning. There is little news except a repetition of previous reports.

Commodore TATNALL received sealed orders on Monday and sailed, but opening them in Elizabeth River, found *he was ordered to run the blockade and proceed to York River. He therefore returned to Norfolk and immediately resigned his commission, together with his chief officers.*

There was general expectation in Norfolk that the *Merrimac* would come out for the last three or four days.

Refugees say that there are several hundred Union men in Norfolk known to be such, and many others who keep quiet, including many of the soldiers. There are six or seven thousand troops under Gen. HUGER between Pig Point and Norfolk.

Three companies in Portsmouth rebelled and stacked arms a few days since. It is also reported that part of Gen. MAGRUDER's forces had mutinied at William's Bay.

A torpedo has been constructed at Norfolk—whether recently or not is not stated—calculated to be managed under water by one man, and be propelled by him under the vessel to be destroyed. It is said to be five or six feet long.

The flag of truce of to-day has not yet returned.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WEATHER—SISTERS OF CHARITY—THE WORK AT YORKTOWN—THE MERRIMAC.

OLD POINT, Tuesday, April 29, 1862.

The weather still remains warm and pleasant, but indications of a change are evident. Indeed, it would be a matter of astonishment to all of us in this fickle latitude if three days passed without a rain-storm.

The Baltimore boat this morning brought down a number of Sisters of Charity on the merciful mission of taking care of our wounded.

We have no recent advices from Yorktown other than the usual activity in fortifying on both sides.

A flag of truce was sent out to-day, and returned with the families of Hon. HORACE MAYNARD and Parson BROWNLOW. They left Tennessee last Friday, and performed their journey to Norfolk without any particular incidents on the way. They state that no indignities were offered them on the route—on the contrary the rebels showed them much courtesy.

The *Merrimac* was at Norfolk this morning.

W. W. C.

THE LADIES' MILITARY HOSPITAL.

Opening of the Institution Corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street—Mayor Opdyke Presides—Interesting Addresses—The Ladies to Provide for New-York's Suffering Soldiers.

The formal opening of the Ladies' Home for sick and wounded soldiers, corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, took place yesterday afternoon. A large audience, composed mainly of ladies, was present. Music was furnished by the Eighth Company, Seventh Regiment, who sent a detachment of GRAFULA's Seventh Regiment Band. The building has been some time completed, and is admirably adapted to the wants of a hospital. It was erected as a home for foundlings, and, together with the ground on which it stands, is the property of the City, and is worth about $150,000.

By consent of the Common Council the Northeastern Dispensary has possession of the edifice for three months; but, as the purposes of the Dispensary require only a small portion of the space, the Managers have transferred to the ladies their interest. The question is now pending in the Common Council whether the ladies shall have charge of the building as long as the continuance of the war shall render it necessary. The design is mainly to provide better accommodations for our New-York soldiers than have been heretofore afforded. It is expected that as many as 400 patients may be accommodated at once.

Mayor OPDYKE presided, and after announcing a change of programme, owing to the non-arrival of the Seventy-first Regiment, proceeded to introduce the exercises with a brief address, as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The occasion that has brought us together is one of deep interest. The ladies, ever foremost in good works, have fitted up this spacious building for the reception and treatment of disabled soldiers; and they have invited us to join them to-day in formally dedicating it to that beneficent purpose, under the name of the "Ladies' Home for the Sick and Wounded Soldiers." The name is fitly chosen, and most suggestive. Its simple utterance to the war-worn sufferer for whom it is intended, must revive their spirits, and alleviate their pains; for, as sons, brothers, or husbands, all of them have shared, and can therefore appreciate the sympathy and care of the gentler sex. At the promise of such an asylum their eyes will brighten, and their pulses quicken; for they well know that from the moment they enter its threshold, they will exchange the rude treatment of iron-handed war for the comforts of home and the tender care of woman.

Nor need they fear that there will be any failure to keep the promise implied in the inviting name which the ladies have given to their hospital. It will be to its inmates emphatically a Home, with every appliance for the alleviation of their sufferings that skill and earnest sympathy can suggest. The building itself is a model of its class, and admirably adapted to the purpose to which it is to be now applied. The wards are large and well ventilated. They have been thoroughly cleaned and fitted up with appropriate furniture and excellent bedding. The surgical and medical staff embrace the best professional skill in the City. The nurses will also be the best of their class; and better than all, the ladies themselves, or at least a portion of them, will be in constant attendance to infuse into the hearts of others a share of that devotion with which they apply themselves to this beneficent work.

Their efforts could not be employed in a nobler cause. Those for whose welfare they labor, richly merit all that can be done in their behalf. At their country's call they repaired to the theatre of war, voluntarily, and without a moment's hesitation, exchanging the enjoyments of home for the privations of the camp and the dangers of the battle-field. They did not stop to count the cost. They knew that our cherished Union and its glorious emblem had been assailed by traitors, and with an unselfish patriotism worthy of all honor, they instantly rallied to the rescue. And right nobly are they performing their heroic mission. The infamous rebellion, as we all hope and believe, is well nigh suppressed. But, in the accomplishment of this, many of our gallant volunteers are returning disabled by disease or wounds. These demand our special care. We cannot too bountifully provide for the wants of such brave but unfortunate defenders, and I am sure you will all rejoice with me in this laudable effort to restore them to health and happiness.

Rev. Dr. FERRIS, on behalf of the ladies, explained the plan of the organization. He said the active cooperators of the institution were mainly the principal ladies connected with the great charitable Ladies' Union Bazaar, which had realized over $20,000 for the poor. The ladies were of various denominations of religion; but, having brothers, sons, and husbands in the armies of the Union, were united in their desire to relieve the disabled volunteers. They acknowledged the attentions of Government to the sick, but, after all, what was there of the soothing influence of mothers and sisters in such a work? Government could not supply the love and care and kindness which these ladies proposed to secure. They intended to make this a perfect "Home," to supply religious, as well as physical attention, having set apart a portion of the building for religious purposes.

Rev. Dr. GILLETTE read appropriate passages of Scripture from the 46th Psalm and the 26th chapter of Matthew.

Hon. JAMES A. BRIGGS made a patriotic and eloquent address, praising the movement, predicting a glorious success for the Union arms, and hoping that the dread necessity of war might not demand the services of this hospital.

Mayor OPDYKE read a letter from Gen. SCOTT, expressing regret at his inability to attend.

Rev. Mr. COOKMAN next delivered a stirring address, instancing many incidents of the devotion of woman to works of goodness and mercy, and paying a deserved tribute of praise to the founders of the institution.

Mayor OPDYKE next announced, that owing to the non-arrival of the Seventy-first Regiment, the flag presentation would take place without them. He introduced Brig.-Gen. ANDERSON, who would read the letter of presentation.

Gen. ANDERSON read the letter, which was from Commissary-General WELCH, and presented the flag to the ladies on behalf of the State.

After reading the letter, Gen. ANDERSON said: I believe that, God willing, we shall at the end of this rebellion be a better and greater people than we have ever been. I look upon this war as brought upon us by our wickedness, and it will only close when we put our trust in that God whom we have so long as a people neglected. Our erring brethren at the South—I have no bitter feelings toward them—I believe that they are misled and deceived, and I trust that the time will come when they will be brought to their senses again. [Applause.]

Dr. MOTT replied in a poetic, patriotic and humorous address, which was well received.

The audience then joined in singing the "Star Spangled Banner."

President KING, of Columbia College, being called upon by Mayor OPDYKE, made a brief address. He considered himself the first patient of the institution, because it had wounded him in calling upon him to make a speech. [Laughter.] He believed the war would prove a great purifier to the nation. He delivered a most earnestly patriotic though brief address, and feelingly alluded to his two sons and two grandsons enlisted in the armies of the Union.

After a dedicatory prayer by Dr. HUTTON and a collection, the meeting adjourned.

The flag was subsequently raised on the building by Dr. ALEXANDER MOTT with appropriate ceremonies.

The following are the directors and officers of the institution:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—Mrs. Opdyke, President; Mrs. Chancellor Ferris, Vice-President; Mrs. Valentine Mott, First Directress; Mrs. Edward Vanderpoel, Second Directress; Miss Fellows, Third Directress; Mrs. A. V. Stout, Treasurer; Mrs. M. B. Dwight, Secretary.

MEDICAL STAFF.—*Consulting Physicians*—Joseph M. Smith, M. D., Austin Flint, M. D., Edward Vanderpoel, M. D. *Consulting Surgeons*—Valentine Mott, M. D., Alex. H. Stevens, M. D., Richard Satterlee, M. D., U. S. A. Alex. B. Mott, M. D., Surgeon to the Home and Medical Director. Benj. F. McCready, M. D., Attending Physician. John J. Crane, M. D., Attending Surgeon. Walter Caswell, M. D., House Physician and Surgeon. Alfred E. M. Purdy, M. D., Senior Assistant. Jesse D. Pitt, Junior Walker.

Ladies' Relief Association of the Park Barracks Hospital.

At the request of the New York Surgical Aid Association, an auxiliary association of ladies has been formed, to assist in the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers who may from time to time be temporarily received at the Park Barracks. They take this method of making it known to the generous and patriotic public that means will be required to accomplish this object.

Contributions in money, or any of the following articles, will be most acceptable, and may be sent to the Park Barracks, care Mr. SCHAUFFLER, Clerk to the Surgical Aid Association, or to any of the ladies of the Committee.

Articles wanted: Clothing, such as shirts, drawers, dressing-gowns, slippers, &c.: also, old soft towels, (those supplied by Government being new and too harsh for wounds.) Also little comforts and delicacies, viz.: arrow-root, farina, tapioca, cocoa, tea, whisky, old wine, dried fruits, preserved vegetables, fresh eggs, &c., &c.

Money may also be sent to Col. GEORGE BLISS, Jr., No. 51 Walker-street, in which case contributors will please specify that it is for "the Ladies' Relief Association of the Park Barracks Hospital."

President—Mrs. Dr. Gurdon Buck, 121 Tenth-street.
Treasurer—Mrs. Col. Bliss, Jr., Yonkers.
Secretary—Mrs. D. D. Lord, No. 45 East Nineteenth-street.

Committee—Mrs. Morris Ketchum, No. 380 Fifth-avenue; Mrs. Joseph Lawrence, No. 139 Eighth-street; Mrs. S. M. Woodruff, No. 268 Fifth-avenue; Mrs. T. C. Doremus, No. 54 East Twenty-first-street; Mrs. Dr. Noyes, No. 278 Fourth-avenue; Mrs. Dr. Gillette, No. 37 West Twenty-third-street; Mrs. Stetson, Astor House; Mrs. H. R. Bogert, No. 14 East Twenty-fifth-street; Mrs. Elisha Peck, No. 96 East Nineteenth-street; Mrs. Dr. Webster, No. 14 Lexington-avenue; Mrs. T. B. Bronson, No. 99 Ninth-street; Mrs. Charles L. Perkins, No. 14 Lexington-avenue; Mrs. H. C. Fling, No. 85 West Twenty-second-street; Miss J. S. Woolsey, No. 8 Brevoort-place; Miss Murray, No. 13 Washington-place.

Arrival of the Sick and Wounded New-England Soldiers.

The steamer *Richard Willing*, with the wounded New-England soldiers from Yorktown, arrived at the foot of Dey-street early yesterday afternoon, and were immediately cared for by members of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association. The statement of a "Philadelphia Merchant," sent to Mr. DEXTER A. HAWKINS, and published in some of the papers last evening, to the effect that the wounded were neglected in Philadelphia, is indignantly denied by both officers and men. We were also called upon last evening by Messrs. HOWE and HAIGHT, a deputation from the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, who assure us that the story is a gross fabrication—that the only fear for the wounded while at Philadelphia was that they would be "killed by kindness." Gen. GEORGE F. DAVIS, Quartermaster-General of Vermont, gives the following version of the story:

"When the *Richard Willing* was at Philadelphia, numbers of people visited the boat, bringing oranges, oysters, and many other luxuries, which they insisted upon giving to the wounded men. The physicians directed that they should be used only on their order, the condition of some of the men being such that they could not be trusted with the dainties. The ladies were very pressing, and he felt obliged to ask them to shorten their visits, as he wished to leave for New-York.

This afternoon, the General informed a large number of the men in the cabin of the steamer of the charge of inhumanity. Immediately the whole party shouted 'It is'nt so;' 'It's a lie;' 'Bring the fellow here that wrote it, and he'd get licked,' &c., &c. The cry seemed unanimous, and one poor soldier, seemingly far gone, turned up his worn face and said, 'We've been treated nobly; better than could have been expected.'

On the dock, several who were walking upon crutches, heard the General speaking of the matter, and individually denied the charges.

Personal inquiries among the officers resulted in similar replies, without exception.

The physicians on board were: L. M. TUTTLE, of the Sixth United States Regiment, who felt deeply hurt by the statement of the Philadelphia merchant, saying that the men had been attended to twice a day by himself and Dr. GEO. COCHRANE, an eminent Surgeon of Brooklyn, who volunteered his professional services at Fortress Monroe.

Dr. COCHRANE says that the people of Philadelphia would have killed the soldiers with kindness, and that the necessity of official interference was absolute."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PRAYER-MEETING AT THE FIVE POINTS.—Some two hundred individuals of that stratum of society which constitutes social life at the Five Points, were gathered together on Thursday evening in the parlor and halls of the House of Industry, for the purpose of prayer and joining with the children in singing hymns. The appearance of the congregation was peculiar to this district, yet with all its roughness and somewhat disgusting features, there were presented many encouraging evidences of the regenerating work which is here going on under Missionary auspices. The Spring styles could not be said to have been out in full force, as regarded the bonnets and drapery of the females; neither did the males display vest patterns and cut of the coat *a-la-mode*; but, if one may judge by tearful eye, bent form and tremulous response, the *hearts* of some of these might vie with those in higher spheres for goodliness of raiment. It is no small work, this, which is being done by drawing the parents of the little ones together once a week, to see how becomingly religious exercises sit upon them, and to realize a new and unexpected delight in joining with them in hymns of praise, albeit their meeting is often disturbed by the sound of discord in the street below, and prayer is mingled with curses that may only be shut out at the risk of suffocation. The lions of the evening during the last gathering of this character were some half dozen members of the Seventy-fifth Regiment, who were about departing for Santa Rosa Island. They each addressed the children, having apparently come for that purpose, and were cordially appreciated by the parents, who greeted them with "blessings on our brother soldiers." Mr. BARLOW, the Superintendent, took advantage of the impression made to show how similar to every-day life was that of the military man. The latter enlisted in an enterprise, knowing that to do his duty is to imperil his life. "Now," said Mr. BARLOW, "if these men *dodge*, our battles are lost, but *Northern* Americans never dodge, therefore we win as we go;—so should the Christian recruit." A woman spoke up, declaring that one of the soldiers was too young—that *one* married man would be worth *three* of him. The young recruit replied: "Yes, but I can stop a bullet as well as a married man, and he may live to fight again." The loquacious dame was silenced for the time, but subsequently rather excused her ill-timed interference, by informing the assembly that her husband was within "two miles and a half of Yorktown, and she was dreadin' to hear of his death, fur they were surrounded." The prayer of a deaf mute which was offered up at the close, and which had particular reference to the military members, was a feature of great interest. The child who made it was one who has received her education partly at the Mission School, and has also had privileges of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. Between five and six thousand meals are weekly given out from the House of Industry, the resident pupils, however, only numbering three hundred and twenty. The clothing and food which is given out is to encourage the children, and through them their parents, to a better life. It works well. One young girl is known to go out before daylight each morning and pick rags and bits of paper from the streets until she has a bag full as tall nearly as herself; this she sells for the support of the family during the day, and after cleansing herself is prompt in her attendance at school by 9 o'clock. Many old heads on young shoulders are here to be seen.

A SAD CASE OF DESTITUTION AND DEATH.—At a late hour on Thursday night a well-dressed young man, apparently about 17 years of age, called at the New-England Hotel, No. 30 Bowery, and asked for a night's lodging. A clerk in the office of the hotel provided him with a room, which the young man paid in advance. Nothing more was heard or seen of him until near noon yesterday, when the book-keeper of the hotel was called upon to see what was the trouble in the room occupied by this lodger. When the door was broken open the young man was found dead in his bed. An empty laudanum-bottle by his side was evidence of the occasion of his death. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest last evening upon the body. From all the evidence adduced, it appears that his name was RALPH CHURCH. He was evidently a well educated and accomplished young man, recently arrived in this City. From papers found upon his person it was shown that the last penny he possessed was paid for his lodging at the hotel. He made great efforts to disguise his real name, and to conceal his identity. He gave his name at the hotel as WM. AIKEN. Just before he entered the hotel, he is known to have stated, that rather than be longer destitute of a place to lay his head, he would lay himself in his tomb. It is believed that deceased has very wealthy and respectable relatives; it has, therefore, been determined by the Coroner to detain the body for a day or two, to enable them to come forward and claim it for burial.

NEW COUNTERFEITS ON BULL'S HEAD BANK.—Several arrests were made, yesterday, for passing, and attempting to pass, spurious $5 and $10 bills on the Bull's Head Bank, of this City. JOHN KENT attempted to pass one of the $5s on WM. MCNAB, merchant of No. 1,237 Broadway. SARAH GOLDEN succeeded in passing one of the same denomination upon JAMES H. LISSETT, of No. 147 Spring-street. The accused were taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed. A number of the bills were passed in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, but no arrests have, as yet, been made. The bills are well executed, particularly the signatures of the President and Cashier. It is believed that a large number of these counterfeits have been put in circulation within a day or two.

LARGE SALE OF PAINTINGS.—There was an extensive auction sale of oil-paintings, mostly by American artists, at the rooms of MINER & SOMERVILLE, yesterday. The total number of works sold was about 100, and they realized, in gross, over $3,000, going generally at very satisfactory prices. A landscape, by J. DOUGHTY, brought $200; one by CROPSEY brought $150; TAGGART's "Diana" brought $150; and a large number of small pictures brought $10 and $15 a piece. There were a number of charmingly bright and beautiful studies from nature, by Dr. E. RUGGLES, which commanded good prices, though the fortunate purchasers thought them surprisingly cheap. The sale, as a whole, was highly successful.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. R. Saxton, U. S. A.; Col. Manleverer, and Lieut. Stevenson, of H. B. M. Thirtieth Regiment, from Canada West; George Livermore, of Boston; Capt. Jas. L. Day, of Connecticut, and Mr. McDonald, of Montreal, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

The Earl of Dunmore and servant yesterday arrived from Washington, and engaged apartments at the Clarendon Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Fairbanks, of Vermont; H. B. Goodyear, of New-Haven, and Dr. S. Jacobs, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

Hon. G. W. Wright, of California; J. Parkhill and Jno. Hay, of Kentucky; D. Kennedy and Dr. Rambrandt, of England; Thomas Hammond, of Vermont; Jno. Williams, of Illinois; S. M. Loch, of San Francisco, and S. H. Winkley, of Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. B. Fenno, of Boston; C. W. Orne, of Massachusetts; J. W. Bigelow and lady, V. A. Brown and E. E. Backus and lady, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT HAS CAUSED THIS GREAT COMMOTION?—Crowds have been gathered all the week about KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway. Some suppose the attraction to be the picture of the Staff of rebel officers exhibited in his window; but we know it to be the beauty, elegance, and style of his Spring Hat. The curiosity to look at it is only equaled by the eagerness to procure one of his matchless fabrics—the price of which is only four dollars.

[Advertisement.]

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!—Protect your health. No sensible man will leave the City without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For wounds, bruises, sores, fevers, and dysentery, these medicines are the best in the world. Every English and French Soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

PATRONAGE JUSTLY BESTOWED.

The weekly consumption for PYLE's O. K. Soap, amounts to thirty-thousand pounds; never before did a new article come into use so quickly. It saves labor and lasts longer than any other Soap in use. Sold by Grocers everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Two splendid performances at the Museum today. "Don Cæsar de Bazan," at both. Last day of Belgian Giant, who, with Commodore NUTT, and all the other wonders, will be visible at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

Don't fail to read advertisement of the Grand National Dog Show.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 2.

FLOUR active and 5c. higher. WHEAT 1c.@1½c. higher; sales at 83½c. for No. 1, and 77c.@77½c. for No. 2. CORN steady at 28½c., on board. OATS firm. *Receipts*: 7,200 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bush. Wheat, 44,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*: 5,600 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bush. Wheat, 7,200 bush. Corn. Exchange unchanged. Gold 2½ premium. FREIGHTS 7c. on Corn and 8c. on Wheat to Buffalo.

OSWEGO, Friday, May 2.

FLOUR steady, at $5 for fancy. WHEAT firm; sales 2,500 bush. White Michigan, at $1 25. CORN dull; sales 7,000 bush. New Indiana at 42c. Other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS steady and unchanged; Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 9½c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—32,100 bush. Wheat, 12,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 128,000 bush. Wheat, 36,000 bush. Corn, 15,200 bush. Barley.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Admiral Kanaris, from Bermuda—Mr. Duncan, Mrs. Williams and child, Mrs. Capt. King.

In brig Grace Worthington, from Balize, Hond.—Dr. R. Thornton, lady, 2 children and servant, Staff Surgeon British Army; J. F. Saun, Capt. Geo. Marshall, late of bark Honduras, lost at Ruatan Island; James W. Breland, Gustave Trautner, F. Erikhols, D. Shirrir, Master Louis Hampton.

In brig Princess Royal, from Bermuda—Jas. Rooney, Chas. S. Meyer.

In bark Cienfuegos, from Cienfuegos—James Jasper, John McAndrews, S. Corrist, L. Gapp.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 57 | Sun sets.... 6 57 | Moon sets....11 14
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10 44 | Gov. Island.11 33 | Hell Gate.. .12 55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, May 2.

Cleared.

Steamships City of New-York, (Br.,) Petrie, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Teutonia, (Hamb.,) Taube, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Ship Ceres, Waite, Montevideo, J. Morton, Jr.

Barks Stampede, Lewis, Philadelphia, Simpson & Clapp; Pathfinder, Ellsus, Elizabethport, Metcalf & Duncan; Heppet, (Swed.,) Overgward, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Holland, White, St. Jago, Cuba, Jonathan Thompson.

Schooners B. W. Eldridge, Snow, Philadelphia, master; Daniel Williams, Hopkins, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Mischief, Gorham, Newark, E. A. Ball; Evelyn, Palmer, Stamford.

Sloop Motto, Bowen, Norwich, C. B. Harvey.

Arrived.

Steamship Admiral Kanaris, (Br., of London,) King, Bermuda April 25, with fruit, &c., to Barclay & Livingston. The ship Harriet, Meredith, from Cardiff for Halifax, with 1,055 tons coal, out 67 ds., was towed into Bermuda by H. M. Spiteful, Commander Martin, on the 23d. She is leaky; has lost fore and mizzen topsail-yards, having encountered very severe weather on the coast.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Samson, Dunning, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Cygnet, Wanson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Black Diamond, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Tigress, (of Boston,) Crabtree, Havre March 27, with mdse. and passengers to C. C. Duncan & Co. April 21, Thomas Campbell, seaman, of Ireland, fell overboard, and was lost. In lat. 44, from lon. 54 to 58, saw a large number of icebergs.

Ship Eastern State, (Br., of Dublin,) Keating, Liverpool April 3, with coal to Brooklyn Gas Co.—vessel to Arthur Leary.

Ship Leona, (of Thomaston,) Williams, London 41 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Pemelia Flood, Anderson, Limerick 23 ds., in ballast to S. & J. Schiffer. April 12, lat. 52, lon. 22, saw a large screw steamer, bound E.; 30th, off George's, saw a screw steamer, bound E.

Bark Lexington, Wilkins, Port Elizabeth, C. G. H., 64 ds., with wool and skins to Dollner, Potter & Co. Been 10 ds. N. of Chincoteague with N. & N. E. winds and dense fog.

Bark Netherlands, (Dutch,) Meersmann, Rotterdam 43 ds., with mdse. to order. Saw a great deal of ice on the Banks.

Bark Xantho, Chapman, Aspinwall 20 ds., with hides, &c., to J. F. Joy. Been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. winds and fog.

Bark Cienfuegos, Cole, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar and honey to Ponvert & Co. Had heavy weather.

Bark Elise, (Norw.,) Dehly, Newport, Eng., 63 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Margaret, (Br., of Sunderland,) Ninlay, Newport, Eng., 42 ds., with coal to Kunhardt & Co.

Brig Grace Worthington, (Br.,) Stevens, Balize, Hond., April 16, with logwood, sugar, &c., to F. Alexandre & Son. Sld. in co. with Br. bark Melancton, for Queenstown, for orders; passed Key West April 21, and saw a large fleet of men-of-war at anchor in the harbor. Left no Am. vessels. The Br. ship Consul, Bevan, for London, sailed a few ds. previous.

Brig Nahant, (of Boston,) Strout, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters. Capt. S. reports that two Confederate steamers arrived the day he sailed.

Brig Princess Royal, (Br.,) Newbold, Bermuda 9 ds., with wheat to Smith, Jones & Co.

Schr. Corinthian, Small, Rondout, with cement for Portland.

Schr. Adeline, Sprague, Manhattanville, with iron for Pembroke.

Schr. Little David, Foster, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. Emma, (Br.,) Clark, Providence 2 ds., in ballast to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. J. W. Faulkner, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. O. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Bella Peck, Gardner, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Selah B. Strong, Avery, Brookhaven, in ballast.

Schr. Constitution, Strout, Flushing, in ballast.

Schr. Patriot, Somers, Virginia 2 ds., with oysters.

Schr. J. H. Seguine, Martin, Virginia 2 ds., oysters.

Schr. Golden Fleece, (of Harwich,) Hall, Ruatan Island 14 ds., with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Moss, Norwich, with mdse.

SAILED—U. S. steamer Cossack, for Newbern, N. C.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., with fog.

Below.

Brig J. B. King, (Br.,) Coffill, from Windsor, N. S.; is at anchor at Riker's Island.

Schr. Wm. Hynson, (3-masted,) from Cuba.—By pilot G. W. Blunt, No. 11.

Schr. Gen. Pope.

Also one brig and a 3-masted schr.

Spoken, &c.

Auguste—Brem ship, bound E., was passed, April 31, lat. 51 lon. 22.

Elizota—Italian ——, 22 ds. from Laguna for Europe, April 27, lat. 31 20, lon. 78 10.

Jacob Decatur—Br. bark, bound E., April 24, lat. 42, lon. 40 30.

Prince Rupert—brig, 12 ds. from Jamaica for London, all well, April 23, lat. 26 1, lon. 79 34.

ALLEVIATOR.—CORNS CURED, FOR ONE cent each, by using DR. BRIGGS' corn and bunion Alleviator, a new, harmless, and certain cure for corns, bunions, callosities, frosted and blistered feet, &c. Price, Twenty-five and fifty cents per box; sent by mail on receipt of price and six cents. Sold by druggists. DR. J. BRIGGS, Chiropodist, Proprietor, No. 212 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYing 500 times, 28 cents, (silver.) Five, (different powers,) $1. Mailed free. F. O. BOWEN, Box No. 220, P. O., Boston, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH
&
BROTHER'S
NEW-YORK
PALE
XXX
ALE
IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS
BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST
BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.

BREWERY,
18th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.,
NEW-YORK.

YORKTOWN!—LATEST BULLETIN.

AJACK, THE MACKEREL SHARPSHOOTER.

In utter defiance of the Press Censorship, there will appear TO-MORROW, in the "Sunday Table-Talk" of the

SUNDAY MERCURY,

another of those astounding Washington letters, which have convulsed the community, bewildered the Government, inaugurated a new system of military operations, and, in short, an epistle from

ORPHEUS C. KERR,

who this week reveals Secretary Welles' new and gorgeous plan for increasing the efficiency of the blockade; introduces the geometrical steed, "Euclid," belonging to Capt. WILLIAM BROWN, Eskevire, and describes the astonishing feats before Yorktown, of the newly "organized" Mackerel Sharpshooter.

The readers of the
SUNDAY MERCURY,
to-morrow, will also find in the
SUNDAY TABLE-TALK
the following humorous articles:

THE HONORABLE GENTLEMAN FROM NEW JERSEY.
TIME WORKS WONDERS. (By a distinguished Washingtonian.)
QUID PRO QUO. (New anecdote for gentlemen.)
ALWAYS YOUNG,
&c., &c., &c.

The SUNDAY MERCURY always publishes later and more reliable news than any other journal issued on Sunday morning, and EXCEEDS IN CIRCULATION THE COMBINED ISSUES OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY PAPERS.

HOUCHIN'S SUPERIOR
WAX NIGHT LIGHTS,
WITH IMPROVED WICK SUSTAINER.

This superior and desirable article, so NEAT, CHEAP and CONVENIENT a Night Light for the bed-chamber is recommended to the use of families and travelers. It gives a steady light without any UNPLEASANT ODOR, and is perfectly safe. Put up in neat boxes, one dozen each.

HOUCHIN'S SAFETY NIGHT LAMP for burning Wax Night Lights; a new and important improvement over all others. The shade can be adjusted so that the light can be used for reading, or turned to give only a faint light in the room. For sale by first-class grocers and druggists generally.

T. W. HOUCHIN, Proprietor,
No. 9 Bible House, Astor-place,
corner 4th-av., New-York.

UNITED STATES WEIGHERS
And
HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.

No better evidence of the merits of these scales can be offered to the public than that they have been adopted by the United States Government. The Collector and Surveyor of this port have given orders that no other scales shall be used, and that all scales on hand shall be tested by FRANK E. HOWE. I invite attention to a large stock of scales on hand, including new portable army scale. Second-hand scales of other makers taken in part pay for Howe's; for sale cheap.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Agents, Chicago, Ill.
JAMES G. DUDLEY, Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.
FRANK E. HOWE, No. 194 Broadway, New-York.

LOVERS' LAMENTATIONS.
A SLY OLD FOX.
PRETTY WAITER-GIRL
SALOONS
IN
MOURNING.
A ROGUISH SQUIRE.
THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 24......SATURDAY, June 21

Passage money to Nassau.............................$45
Passage money to Havana.............................$50

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

LOST—A LADIES' GOLD WATCH, CHAIN AND PENCIL, in riding in one of the Grand and Bowery stages for Williamsburgh. It is presumed that after getting out of the stage, and in hurrying to overtake the boat, she may have lost them. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at No. 23 Oliver-st., New-York.

A SCOTCHMAN, (A SINGLE MAN,) WHO can milk, mow, cradle and do all kinds of farm-work, wanted. One who can stand plenty of hard work, without liquor, and be satisfied with $13 a month and board, will hear of a chance by calling at No. 124 Fulton-st., at 11 o'clock this forenoon.

PELLHAM FARM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE—They are the earliest known, and warranted not to rot. Apply at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., New-York. M. A. J. LYNCH.

RATAN, STREET AND STABLE BROOMS of all kinds. Also, patent ratan brooms—same shape as corn brooms—for factories, work-shops, store-houses, &c. E. J. RICHMOND & CO., Manf's, 568 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 322 Henry st., Brooklyn, a good neighborhood. Inquire of Mr. ANDERSON, No. 356 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, or No. 99 Bowery, New-York. Rent $600.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION.
"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED,"
COMPOUND FLUID
EXTRACT BUCHU,
A Positive and Specific
REMEDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE
BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,
AND
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the watery or Calcerous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU,
Has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER AND INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.

Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit and Mucous or Milky Discharges.

AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES,
ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

Indisposition to Exertion,
Difficulty of Breathing,
Eruptions on the Face,
Flushing in the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,
Pain in the Back,
Horror of Disease,
Dimness of Vision,
Loss of Memory,
Loss of Power,
Weak Nerves,
Wakefulness,
Trembling,
Hot Hands.

PALLID COUNTENANCE,
UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
—IS—
THE GREAT DIURETIC,
AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES ALL DISEASES
ARISING FROM
HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE,
IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.
And it is certain to have the desired effect in Diseases for which it is recommended.

EVIDENCE
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H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854.

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